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THE MEETING OF CONGRESS

Reassembling of the Senate and House of Representatives.

A QUORUM PRESENT IN BOTH HOUSES.

Objections to the New Members from Kentucky.

Amendments to the Reconstruction Act.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 3.

Both Houses of Congress found themselves with a quorum, and a goodly margin beside, at 12 o'clock to-day. The roll-call in the House found present and answering to their names 116 Republicans and 4 Democrats. The latter were Messrs. MORRISSEY, WOOD and BROOKS, of New-York, and ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin. After the roll-call, about twelve more Democrats came in, but twelve Republicans failed to answer the roll-call in the House, and one of these, Mr. HUBBARD, came in before it was finished. Four more of the same members are sick, viz.: DODGE and HUBBARD, of Iowa, BLAIR, of Michigan, and SHELLABARGER, of Ohio. Two are in Europe—BLAINE, of Maine, and WASHBURN, of Illinois. Two are beyond the reach of telegrams, in the plains—VAN WYCK and LAFLIN, of New York. They will be here in a few days, however. Another, ASHLEY, of Nevada, is home, and too far off to come. DAWES, of Massachusetts, is here to-night, having been delayed on the road. The twelfth absent Republican is GRISWOLD, of New York, who will be here, however. On the whole the attendance of the Republicans was surprisingly prompt and general.

The House opened its proceedings by swearing in the Rhode Island members, Messrs. JENCKES and DIXON, and two of the Connecticut members, Messrs. STARKWEATHER and BARNUM. The credentials of the Kentucky members came next in order, when Gen. SCHENCK took the floor and presented the protest of SAMUEL McKEE, late member from the Ninth Kentucky District, charging that his opponent, J. D. YOUNG, who held the certificate of election, was disqualified by disloyalty, and affidavits were presented to prove the fact. This was followed by protests and affidavits against TRIMBLE, KNOTT and BROWN of the delegation, and Gen. SCHENCK moved that the papers be referred to the Committee on Elections, when LOGAN offered a substitute making charges in general against all the members from Kentucky, but subsequently modified it by excepting GREEN M. ADAMS, from the Eighth District. In this shape it passed, and the cases of the eight members will go to Mr. DAWES' Committee for investigation. The charges are specific against but four of the members, and it is probable that the others, after a brief investigation, will be allowed to take their seats. In the case of YOUNG, of the Ninth District, one of the affidavits sets forth that during the war he commanded a company of rebels, who made war on the Unionists in Kentucky. There was an hour's discussion on the matter by SCHENCK, LOGAN, BENJAMIN and INGERSOLL, Republicans, and BROOKS and MARSHALL, Democrats. BROOKS sounded his well-known tocsin of revolutionary alarm, but it had a very old twang. There was very little disposition to talk, and the House, after indulging the speakers for a couple of hours, manifested a decided disposition to get rid of the subject.

The action of the House on Reconstruction matters was confined to a resolution by Mr. STEVENS appointing a committee of nine to take into consideration what legislation may be necessary to amend, perfect or supplement the Military Reconstruction Act of March 2, 1867. Mr. STEVENS will, of course, be chairman.

The action of both Houses to-day on the general subject of legislation at this session will gratify the country. Both the House and Senate agreed that it should be entirely confined to reconstruction. The Republican Senators came to this conclusion in caucus, while in the House Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, pressed through a resolution, under a suspension of the rules, directing the Reconstruction Committee to report as soon as possible, and resolving that all matters of general or other legislation be laid on the table or referred without debate. This was feebly opposed by some of the impeachment advocates, apparently under the impression that it might interfere with the *presentment* of the impeachment question. The majority hope it will, but if the Committee choose to report, it would probably be ruled a question of privilege. So it is not certain that the question may not be presented. Nevertheless, a very important point has been gained; and if impeachment is not presented this session, the only hope its advocates have left lies in an early meeting in the Fall. This will be a contested point when this session adjourns. The proceedings to-day indicate a session of from fifteen to twenty days. The usual committee to wait on the President to-day, and inform him that a quorum had assembled in both Houses, found Mr. JOHNSON absent at the Commencement exercises of Georgetown College, and their call was deferred until this evening. The fact caused considerable comment at the Capitol. The President will probably respond that he has no communications to make.

In the Senate to-day the gavel fell and that body was called to order at noon. Thirty-four Senators, including two Democrats, Messrs. BUCKALEW and PATTERSON, answered to their names, and as soon as the message announcing a quorum in the House had been received, Mr. SUMNER got the floor. His intention was to force the Senate into a regular business session, and he therefore presented several petitions from citizens of Louisiana, asking for relief from disabilities incurred by participation in the rebellion. Senator FESSENDEN immediately interposed an objection to the reception of new business, stating virtually that Congress had assembled for the purpose of perfecting its reconstruction measures, and for no other reason. Mr. SUMNER replied, and was evidently anxious to get an opportunity to make a speech, for which it is understood that he has prepared himself. Very unexpectedly, Senator HOWARD joined forces with Senator FESSENDEN, when Mr. SUMNER withdrew his motion to refer his petitions, and allowed them to lie on the table.

Messrs. DRAKE, WILSON, EDMUNDS and SUMNER introduced bills pertaining to Reconstruction, after which SUMNER called up his resolutions of last session, introduced March 7, and attempted to make a speech on them, but FESSENDEN blocked him by insisting that the Senate should do nothing outside of the legitimate reconstruction question. Finally, after Mr. SUMNER had exhausted every effort at his command to get an opportunity to deliver his speech, the Senate adjourned.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Special Session.

SENATE—WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 3.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock precisely by Mr. WADE, President *pro tem.*

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. GRAY of the Baptist Church.

The Chair directed the Secretary to read the resolution under which the session was convened.

MR. SUMNER PROTESTS.

Mr. SUMNER rose and said: I rise to a question of order on that resolution, which I submit as follows: That the resolution under which Congress has to-day assembled, so far as it undertakes to direct the adjournment of the two houses without day is unconstitutional and inoperative, inasmuch as the Constitution, after declaring that a majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, proceeds to provide that a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members, therefore such resolution must not be regarded by the Chair so far as it undertakes to provide for an adjournment without day. As there is evidently a quorum present to-day, the incident contemplated by the resolution will not probably arise, but I felt it my duty by way of protection or *caveat* to introduce now the protest, so that that resolution shall not be drawn into a precedent hereafter, and abridge the rights of the two Houses of Congress under the Constitution of the United States.

The Chair—It is the opinion of the Chair that this motion is premature. It is not known whether there is a quorum present or not.

Mr. SUMNER—I have already said that I only present this in the nature of a protest.

Mr. HOWARD hoped the roll would be called, to ascertain whether there was a quorum in the Senate.

CALL OF THE ROLL.

The roll was called with the following result:

PRESENT—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Nye, Patterson of Pennsylvania, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sprague, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Wilson, Yates—34.

ABSENT—Messrs. Bayard, Cole, Conness, Corbett, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Norton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stewart, Van Winkle, Williams—19.

A QUORUM PRESENT.

The Chair—Thirty-four Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present. The first business in order will be to inform the House that a quorum is present.

The Secretary then proceeded to inform the House of the presence of a quorum in the Senate.

A PROTEST AGAINST A PROTEST.

Mr. TRUMBULL rose to protest against the protest of Mr. SUMNER. It was utterly out of place, he said. It was competent for the two Houses, under the Constitution, to regulate their own adjournment. The Senator from Massachusetts might as well have introduced a resolution that the Senate, at 3 or 4 o'clock to-day, cannot adjourn till to-morrow, because that a quorum can stay here and compel the attendance of absentees. He (Mr. TRUMBULL) did not want to discuss the question, but simply to protest against such a construction of the Constitution as denies the right of the Senate to regulate its adjournment.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

After further remarks between Messrs. SUMNER and TRUMBULL, the Clerk of the House, at 12:25, announced that a quorum of that body was present.

JOINT COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, it was ordered that the Senate appoint a Committee of Two to join a Committee from the House, to wait upon the President and inquire if he has any communication to make with Congress.

Messrs. ANTHONY and BUCKALEW were appointed said Committee.

TIME OF MEETING.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, it was ordered that 12 o'clock, noon, be the time for the regular meeting of the Senate during this session.

PETITIONS.

Mr. SUMNER inquired if it was in order to offer petitions.

The Chair said it was.

Mr. SUMNER asked leave to offer certain petitions of Southern citizens, asking relief from political disabilities under the Constitutional Amendment, and that they be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE BUSINESS TO BE CONSIDERED.

Mr. FESSENDEN desired to interpose objections to the reference of the petitions. I do it, said he, for this reason, that in my judgment it is not expedient at this session, to act on general business. As we all know, we come together under very peculiar circumstances—probably in the minds of most gentlemen with reference to a particular question—I remember that at a called session of the twenty-seventh Congress there were several propositions made with reference to the disposition of the business. I was looking at the record this morning to see what was done. I had an imperfect recollection with regard to it, but remembered being on a committee. I believe it was an informal committee of one from each State to advise the House with reference to the business to be done at that session. In consequence of the deliberations of the committee, a change of the rules for the session was adopted. I have been looking at it this morning, and find it substantially this: That objection should be made to the introduction of all business not referred to in the President's Message, with the single exception of a national bankrupt law; that an objection to this introduction should be made, and laid upon the table. That rule was adopted. He (Mr. FESSENDEN) could not be mistaken; he presumed in saying that, when the resolution for this session was adopted, it was understood that, unless something was done to render the assembling of Congress necessary, in the judgment of the two Houses there would be no quorum to-day. Something has occurred which has caused a general feeling that there ought to be a session. That is the single matter which calls us together. For myself, I am not prepared to say that there is anything else which requires our attention; especially do I deem it not admissible to proceed to general business and introduce bills and refer them to a committee, but that all these matters be laid upon the table for the present until the two Houses have had time to deliberate and better question whether or not they will go into the consideration of business of all kinds; if not what particular business they will take up. I, therefore, object to the reference of the petition.

Mr. SUMNER said this was the Congress of the United States, assembled under the Constitution of the United States, with all the powers belonging to the body under the Constitution; aye, Sir, and all the responsibilities belonging to Congress under the Constitution. We cannot, by agreement or understanding among ourselves, divest ourselves of that responsibility. What is it? To transact the public business. Not simply one matter or two matters, but all that concerns the public business. The Senator from Maine limits to one matter which he has only alluded to, and has not attempted to characterize. He must know that that matter has many ramifications, and why are we to be restrained to that one matter? I see no reason. These is nothing in the past usage of this body that should control us in that regard, nor is there anything in the present necessity looking at the past usage of Congress. I need not remind you that we have habitually sat throughout the Summer into the month of August, and on one occasion into the month of September. It is not a new thing that Congress should be here in July. It is an exception that Congress is not here in July during the long session. Therefore, in considering the public business, even in these heats, we are only doing what our predecessors have done before us. Do you forget whom you have as President, a constant disturber and mischief-maker? So long as his Administration continues, it is the duty of Congress to be on guard perpetually to watch against him—against this disturber of the public peace and public security.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he was not prepared to dispute that this was a body with all the power and responsibility of the Congress of the United States. This, which was the starting point of the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts was tolerably well understood. The question simply was, what each Senator would consider to be his duty, or rather how the sense of his responsibility will influence his judgement, and what he will deem it necessary that he shall act upon. This was for each Senator to determine for himself. All Senators had not those high powers of prophecy with which the Senator from Massachusetts was endowed, to tell them what ought to be done, and what is the best way to do it; but, such had his individual opinions, and was not only ready, but able to act upon them. He believed it to be the sentiment of the country that a short session only ought to be held, and that nothing ought to be done not absolutely necessary to be done. What that may include has not been agreed upon. It may include all that the Senator from Massachusetts desires, but no opinion had yet been expressed by either House on the subject.

After further debate, Mr. HOWARD suggested that the petitions lie upon the table until the two Houses agree as to whether they will proceed with general business, or confine themselves to particular business. The general disposition, he thought, would be to confine Congress to matters of reconstruction, and the various subjects necessarily connected with that most important subject, and not to go beyond that line of demarkation. But he was willing to refer this to the good sense of the two Houses.

Mr. SUMNER said he would consent that his petition lie upon the table for the present, and it was so ordered.

TO ADJOURN UNTIL FRIDAY.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Friday next.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH MEXICAN MINISTERS.

Mr. CHANDLER offered a resolution that the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate copies of all correspondence between the Department of State and LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, late Minister to Mexico, from the time of his appointment; also, the correspondence with his successor since his appointment.

Mr. FESSENDEN—I think that had better lie over.

The Chair—Objection being made, it goes over.

Mr. SUMNER said he had a resolution which he thought would cover the ground and lead to no objection; it was that the President be required, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate any correspondence on file in the State Department relating to recent events in Mexico.

Mr. FESSENDEN—I would prefer that that should go over.

It went over under the rule.

RECONSTRUCTION MEASURES.

Mr. WILSON offered the following, which was ordered to lie on the table:

A bill in addition to the act passed March 2, 1867, to provide a more efficient government for the rebel States, and the act supplementary thereto, passed March 23, 1867:

Be it enacted, &c., That all offices held under the pretended authority of any of the rebel States Government of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and Florida, be, and the same are hereby declared to be vacated at the expiration of thirty days from the passage of this act; and the Commanding-Generals of the several military districts established by the acts to which this is an addition shall be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to continue in office any person who, before the expiration of the said thirty days, may have been discharging the duties of such office, or the said Commanding-Generals may respectively, in their discretion, appoint other persons to perform the duties of any of the said offices; or the said Commanding-Generals may (if in their judgment it be the purpose of the acts aforesaid, and can be best secured thereby) order elections to be held by the people for the election of suitable persons to fill the same; and the elections thereby authorized shall be held according to and in conformity with the terms and conditions provided for in the act to which this act is an addition.

SEC. 2. That the Boards of Registration in the several military districts, established by the acts to which this is an addition, shall have the power to refuse to admit to registration any person applying to be registered who they may have just grounds to believe may be seeking to evade the requirements of the acts aforesaid: and to this end they shall have power to examine all applicants for registration, and also to receive such testimony as shall exist in regard to the qualifications of all persons applying to be registered, and, at any time within twenty days after the completion of the registration, they shall be, and are hereby empowered, upon the production of proof sufficient to satisfy them that the name of any person who has been registered has been wrongfully, or by false representation, or fraudulently inserted upon the lists of registration, to erase the name of such person from such lists.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Mr. SUMNER asked, and by unanimous consent obtained leave, to bring in a bill to enforce the several provisions of the Constitution abolishing Slavery, declaring the immunities of citizens, and guaranteeing a republican form of government by securing the elective franchise to colored citizens. This bill is a long one, and similar to that introduced by Mr. SUMNER during the former session.

It declares that all constitutions, laws or regulations of any State or Territory in aid of Slavery, or growing out of the same, null and void, &c., and resolves that every citizen of the United States who may have been born a slave, or the descendant of a slave, or by reason of race or color deprived of equal rights, shall in every State and Territory have the right, if not otherwise disqualified, to vote at all elections for members of Congress, for Presidential elections, for Representatives, and Senators of State or Territorial Legislatures, for all State, county, city, town and other officers of every kind upon the same terms and conditions as white citizens are, and may be allowed to be registered, and to vote, and every provision of every State and Territorial Constitution statute and ordinance which is now or hereafter may be enacted, and every custom and principle of law heretofore recognized in any State or Territory contrary to the foregoing provisions, are hereby declared null and void. Fines and penalties are to be imposed for obstructing such exercise of the elective franchise.

ANOTHER RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Mr. DRAKE asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to bring in a bill which was read and passed to a second reading, and ordered to be printed. It is entitled "A Bill Further to Provide for the Rebel States."

It enacts that on the —— day of ——, 1867, the several Provisional State Governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, shall be set aside, so far as the same shall then be administered by legislative, executive, judicial or ministerial officers, under the authority of any of said States, and all such offices in any of said States shall, on that day, be vacant, and no person shall then or thereafter perform any of the duties or exercise any of the powers of any such office, in virtue of the authority of any such State, conferred prior to that day: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed to include officers of any municipal subdivision of said States, such as county, district, parish, township, city, town or village, or by whatever other name any such subdivision may be known; but all officers of this description in any of said States, may at any time after the passage of this act, be removed from office by the orders or authority of the military commanders of the district, appointed under the act of March 2, 1867, entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States." The bill further provides that the Commanding-General in each military district shall appoint a suitable person to fill each of the offices, in any State in his district, made vacant by this act, and that the time for the completion of the registration in the rebel States may be extended by the Commanding-Generals to any day prior to the 1st day of November, 1867, &c.

The last or twelfth section is as follows:

That no Constitution adopted by any of the said rebel States shall entitle such State to representation in the Congress of the United States, unless it provide that all elections by the people in such State shall forever be by ballot, and declare that such State shall ever remain a member of the American Union; that every citizen of such State owes paramount allegiance to the United States, and that no law or ordinance of such State in subversion or contravention of the authority of the United States can have any binding force.

AN EXPLANATORY BILL.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked, and by unanimous consent obtained leave to bring in a bill in explanation of the Reconstruction Acts.

It declares the true intent and meaning of the same to be that the military authority of the United States in the rebel States is paramount to any civil government existing therein, and makes all such civil governments subordinate to the military authority, and prohibits them from interfering in any way with the exercising of such military authority. The commander of any district shall have power, subject to the approval of the General of the Armies of the United States, whenever, in the opinion of such commander, the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office or from the performance of official duties, and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising or professing to hold or exercise any civil or military office, or duties in such district, under any power, election, appointment or authority denied from or granted by or claimed under any State or the Government thereof, whether regular or provisional. It is made the duty of the President to detail for service, and to employ a sufficient military force to secure at all times the complete and effectual execution of this act, and the act of which this is explanatory, &c.; and the last section reads: "That the acts by the officers of the army already done, in removing in the said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers, and appointing others in their stead, are hereby ratified, confirmed and legalized."

ANOTHER SUPPLEMENT.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to bring in a bill further supplementary to the Reconstruction Acts, and to give true construction to the same.

First—That they shall be construed to authorize the officer assigned to the command of any military district under said act, whenever he shall deem it necessary to the due performance of his duties, to remove or suspend from office any officer or person exercising authority under any so-called State Government existing in his district, and to appoint another person in the stead of the officer or person so removed, and to authorize the officer assigned to the command of any military district, whenever he may deem it necessary, to prohibit, suspend, or set aside any action or proceeding of such State Government, or acts done under its authority, it being the intention of said act, that during its continuance the said so-called State Governments of the rebel States shall be allowed to continue only as Provisional Governments subordinate to and subject to the control of the officers assigned to the military districts aforesaid respectively, and all acts heretofore done by any such officer in accordance herewith, shall be deemed valid.

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND.

Mr. SUMNER offered the following resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table for the present:

Resolved, That the reconstruction of the rebel States would be hastened and the best interests of the country promoted if the President of the United States, in the exercise of the pardoning power, would require that every landed proprietor who had been engaged in the rebellion, before receiving his pardon therefor, should convey to the freedmen, his former slaves, a certain portion of the land on which they have worked, so that they may have a homestead in which their own labor has mingled, and that the disloyal master may not continue to appropriate to himself the fruits of their toil.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH MILITARY COMMANDERS.

Mr. HOWARD offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested to communicate to the Senate copies of all orders, instructions, circulars, letters, or letters of advice issued to the respective military officers assigned to the command of the several military districts, under the act passed March 2, 1867, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the act supplementary thereto, passed March 23, 1867; also, copies of all opinions given to him by the Attorney-General of the United States touching the construction and interpretation of said acts, and of all correspondence relating to the execution of said acts, that may have taken place between himself and any of said commanders or between him and the General of the Army, or between the latter and any of the said commanders touching the same subjects. Also, copies of all orders issued by any of said commanders in carrying out the provisions of said acts, or either of them. Also, that he inform the Senate what progress has been made in the matter of registration under said acts, and whether the sum of money heretofore appropriated for carrying them out is sufficient.

At 1:45, after a recess of 15 minutes, the Committee appointed to wait on the President returned, but made no report; and the Senate then, on motion of Mr. ANTHONY, adjourned until Friday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 3.

More than the usual hubbub and excitement attending the opening day of a session marked the reassembling of the House after its three months' recess. The members, for an hour before noon, were gathered in the hall, and were pleasant, noisy and demonstrative in friendly recognition of each other. As the hour of noon approached, and the hall became well filled with members, they indulged in jokes about the more than usually large attendance of members, and the disappointment of such as expected there would be no quorum. The galleries were not more than half filled, probably owing to the extreme heat, the thermometer on the floor indicating 84 degrees.

CALL TO ORDER.

At precisely 12 o'clock the Speaker called the House to order, and announced that the recess having expired, the House of Representatives now resumed its session. He then directed the Clerk to read the concurrent resolution of March 29 last for a recess.

Mr. McPHERSON, (the Clerk,) read the resolution.

The Speaker then directed the Clerk to call the roll of members to ascertain whether a quorum was in attendance.

The following members answered to their names when the roll was called:

Maine—Messrs. Lynch, Perham, Peters and Pike.
New-Hampshire—Messrs. Barton, Stevens and Ela.
Vermont—Messrs. Woodbury, Poland and Smith.
Massachusetts—Messrs. Eliot, Ames, Burchell, Hooper, Butler, Banks, Boutwell, Baldwin and Washburn.
Rhode Island—Messrs. Jenkes and Dixon.
New-York—Messrs. Morrissey, Brooks, Wood, Robertson, Ketcham, Cornell, Ferris, Hulburd, Marvin, Fields, Churchill, McCarthy, Pomeroy, Kelsey, Lincoln, Ward, Selye, Van Horn and Van Aernam.
New-Jersey—Messrs. Moore, Hill and Halsey.
Pennsylvania—Messrs. O'Neill, Myers, Kelley, Taylor, Broomall, Stevens, Lake, Mercur, Miller, Koontz, Morrell, Wilson, Scofield, Finney, Covode, Moorhead, Williams and Lawrence.
Maryland—Mr. Thomas.
Ohio—Messrs. Eggleston, Hayes, Schenck, Lawrence, Clarke, Hamilton, Buckland, Ashley, Wilson, Welker, Plants, Bingham, Eckley, Spaulding and Garfield.
Indiana—Messrs. Hunter, Julian, Coburn, Washburn, Orth, Colfax, Williams and Shanks.
Illinois—Messrs. Judd, Farnsworth, Harding, Ingersoll, Cook, Broomwell, Cullom, Baker, Raum and Logan.
Missouri—Messrs. Pyle, Newcomb, Gravelly, McClurg, Van Horn, Loan, Benjamin and Anderson.
Michigan—Messrs. Beaman, Upson, Ferry, Trowbridge and Driggs.
Iowa—Messrs. Nelson, Price, Allison and Loughridge.
Wisconsin—Messrs. Payne, Hopkins, Cobb, Eldridge, Sawyer and Washburn.
Minnesota—Messrs. Windom and Donnelly.
Oregon—Mr. Mallory.
Kansas—Mr. Clarke.
West Virginia—Messrs. Hubbard, Kitchen and Polsley.
Nebraska—Mr. Taffe.

While the roll was being called, a message was received from the Senate announcing that a quorum of that body was in session.

The message was loudly applauded by members.

A QUORUM PRESENT.

The Speaker stated, after the roll was called, that 120 members were in attendance, and directed the Clerk to notify the Senate of the fact of a quorum being in session, adding that before proceeding to business the Chaplain would offer a prayer.

OPENING PRAYER.

Rev. Mr. BOYNTON (the Chaplain) offered prayer, in which he blessed God that when any sudden danger threatens the land, just as suddenly the great constitutional shield could be interposed. He prayed God to induce the President so to use his great power that the peace of the country might be promoted thereby, and that all who advise him may help to influence him so that, cooperating with the Legislative Branch of the Government, all may at last see eye to eye, and the country may be thoroughly restored and placed on the great foundations of the principles of Christ.

OBJECTIONS TO KENTUCKY MEMBERS.

The Speaker stated that the first business in order was the administration of the oath of office to members elect not heretofore sworn.

The members from Kentucky having presented themselves for that purpose.

Mr. SCHENCK, rising to a question of privilege, objected to the oath being administered to J. D. YOUNG, and presented a protest from SAMUEL McKEE, formerly a member of the House, taking the ground generally of the disloyalty of Mr. YOUNG. The protest, he said, was accompanied by another protest from the citizens of the Fourth Congressional District of Kentucky, sustained by affidavit proving the facts alleged; and he asked that the papers be read, and moved that J. D. YOUNG be not now sworn as a member of the House, but that his credentials, together with such papers, be referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. LOGAN offered the following as an amendment.

Whereas, There is good reason to believe that, in the election recently held in the State of Kentucky for members of the Fortieth Congress, the legal and loyal voters in the several districts of said State have been overawed and prevented from a true expression of their will and choice at the polls by those who have sympathized with, or actually participated in, the late rebellion, and that such elections were carried by the votes of such disloyal and returned rebels; and,

Whereas, It is alleged that several of the Representatives from the State of Kentucky are disloyal, therefore,

Resolved, That the credentials of all the members elect from the State of Kentucky shall be referred to the Committee on Elections, to report as early a day as practicable, and that pending the report of said Committee none of said members shall be allowed to take the oath of office and admitted to seats as such.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Here a message was received from the Senate announcing the appointment of a committee on the part of that body to join a like committee on the part of the House, to wait upon the President and inform him that both Houses were in session.

On motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, such committee was ordered on the part of the House, and Messrs. FARNSWORTH, SPAULDING and WOOD were appointed.

THE KENTUCKY MEMBERS.

The question of the Kentucky members was then again taken up, and the Clerk proceeded with the reading of the papers.

Mr. BROOKS asked Mr. SCHENCK to state that the affidavits that were being read were *ex parte*, and that the affidavits were taken without any notice whatever being given to the sitting member.

Mr. SCHENCK admitted that they were *ex parte* affidavits, but they were sufficient, he claimed, for the House to proceed upon. He did not propose that the House should declare that those men were not entitled to seats, but that their credentials would be referred to the Committee on Elections—that was his motion.

The following are the names of the Representatives from the State of Kentucky:

Hon. L. S. Trimble, Hon. John J. Brown, Hon. J. P. Knott, Hon. A. P. Grover, Hon. Thomas L. Jones, Hon. James B. Beck, Hon. George M. Adams, Hon. John D. Young.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, rising to a question of order, reminded the Speaker that when he (ELDRIDGE) undertook to make the same point against Mr. STOKES, of Tennessee, at the close of the Thirty-ninth Congress, the Speaker ruled that the proceedings could not be interrupted for any such purpose. He insisted on the same ruling now.

The Speaker corrected Mr. ELDRIDGE, and said that on that occasion he had ruled in accordance with uniform usage; that it was for the House to determine what action it should take when a member presented himself to be sworn, and when objection is made to his taking the oath. The Chair had never ruled differently. If the gentleman from Wisconsin had offered a resolution that Mr. STOKES should not be sworn in, it would certainly have been in order; and it would have been for the House to determine the question.

Mr. ELDRIDGE remarked that he had not risen on that occasion to offer a resolution, but to make a question of order, and that the Chair had ruled that the proceedings could not be interrupted.

The Speaker said he had a distinct recollection that the ruling had always been the same. If the House saw fit it could refer the credentials of a member to the Committee on Elections, previous to his being sworn or after his being sworn. The Speaker subsequently had extracts read from the *Congressional Globe* to show that his ruling on the occasion referred to was the same as his present ruling.

Mr. BENJAMIN gave to the House some statements in reference to the public character of Mr. KNOTT, from the Third Congressional District of Kentucky, and said that during the war he had allied himself with those who were intense in their disloyalty to the Government, voting, speaking and acting in support of all the designs of the rebels.

Mr. LOGAN addressed the House in support of the amendment. He had offered it, not for the purpose of striking at any Kentucky member, but for the purpose of establishing a precedent in the House. He desired to preserve the House from contamination. The disloyal portion of the people of Kentucky (and they were legion) had had representation in the rebel Congress at Richmond. After the suppression of the rebellion, the Kentucky rebels returned to their State, and the law which disfranchised them was repealed, and then they undertook to transfer their representation from the halls in Richmond, contaminated by treason, to the halls of this Congress, which ought to be sanctified by loyalty. It was on that ground that he offered his resolution. It was a historical fact that, at the last election in Kentucky, a man was elected Governor who had been a traitor and a rebel.

[A member near Mr. LOGAN whispered a correction.]

Mr. LOGAN corrected himself and said he was a little too fast. At all events those members were elected on a ticket with a man who was, in the eyes of the world, a condemned traitor. If Kentucky could send members under such circumstances to the House, and it no member protested against their being sworn in, why should not South Carolina do the same thing under the ruling and advice of the head of the Government. He was not willing to sit here and allow any man to take the oath when he knew that that member's constituents were disloyal, and would send no other kind of man to Congress if they could avoid it. This was his theory of getting at the question. Kentucky had shown herself disloyal during and since the rebellion. He, therefore, insisted that those men, sent here from Kentucky, must go before the Committee on Elections and let their loyalty be tested. If they were loyal they would come out unscathed. It they were disloyal they had an immense amount of impudence in presenting themselves, whenever a delegation came from a State whose loyalty was questionable. He was in favor of having the whole delegation examined, admitting such as were loyal, and sending back such as were disloyal.

Mr. BINGHAM made the question of order that Mr. LOGAN's amendment was not in order. His colleague's (SCHENCK) resolution went only to the qualification of the member named; but Mr. LOGAN's amendment went generally to the right of the State to representation at all, as illustrated by the speech he had just made.

Mr. LOGAN said that his resolution was misunderstood. It did not deny the right of the State to representation, but insisted that the Representatives should be loyal.

Mr. BINGHAM denied that he misunderstood it, and insisted that the State was entitled to representation on the members elect presenting their certificates under the great seal, unless a specific objection be made against a member, in which case the matter should be referred.

The Speaker overruled the point of order; first, because it was not made in time, and second, because of the precedent set by the House, in referring the credentials of the Tennessee members last Congress, to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. SCHENCK modified his motion so as to read:

Resolved, That JOHN D. YOUNG, claiming to be one of the members elect from the State of Kentucky, be not permitted to be sworn as such member, but that his credentials, together with the protest of SAM McKEE and other citizens of said State and the accompanying affidavits, be referred to the Committee on Elections and that said Committee be instructed to investigate and report on the charges and facts of the case, and whether said YOUNG is entitled, as a loyal citizen, to a seat in this House, and that the Committee have power to take testimony and to send for persons and papers.

Mr. BROOKS spoke against the resolution. He said we are deep in the midst of a revolution more potent than that which we have passed through during the civil war. If the doctrines of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LOGAN) are to be adopted by the House, because he has here proclaimed principles which are not only in violation of all existing laws, but in utter violation of the Constitution of the United States, Kentucky, by the Constitution of the United States, is entitled to representation here. Kentucky has never gone out of the Union. Kentucky, in the midst of trials and tribulations, has ever been loyal to the Union. Kentucky has been represented here during all the war by members of the various parties. And it is only now when she sends members all of one party, that an attempt is made to disfranchise her and drive all her delegations from the House. This is revolution, and I tell the gentleman from Illinois that there is a feeling among the people of the North, which will not submit to such a resolution. No fighting will be done in the tented field; no transfer of contest from the ballot-box to the bayonet, but here on the floor of the House the Democracy of the North will reappear and join with the Democracy of the South and of the West, and will be heard when this Congress shall be no longer a rump Parliament, unless it is made so by the party of the gentleman from Illinois. The State of Kentucky has a record of loyalty in arms and on the floor of the House. She was represented here during the whole of the war. If I were to accept charges of disloyalty made against gentlemen from various parts of the Union, I, as an old Whig in 1860, would be ready to charge on the gentleman from Illinois (LOGAN) then a Democrat, that he was disloyal, utterly disloyal to the principles of the Government of the country.

Mr. LOGAN made a motion to interrupt Mr. BROOKS, but Mr. BROOKS went on to say: "Permit me to say that I make no such charge of disloyalty against the gentleman; but I take simply the reports that are made, and say that he adopts like reports as the voice of the people of Kentucky."

Mr. LOGAN—I understand the gentleman's remarks as applied to myself as personal.

Mr. BROOKS—I was only illustrating and arguing to show that those charges against a member on that side of the House, or on this side, ought not to be accepted in good faith by any member, or to influence his action on a contested election; that reports of disloyalty are not to disqualify members, and that members may differ as to what constitutes loyalty. Kentucky furnished to the Union Army eighty-eight thousand troops, and one of the delegates now sought to be excluded (Mr. ADAMS) was a Major in the Federal Army.

Mr. LOGAN asked Mr. BROOKS to inform the House how many of the Kentucky troops were colored men.

Mr. BROOKS thought Mr. LOGAN much better informed on the subject than himself.

Mr. LOGAN further inquired how many troops Kentucky had furnished to the rebel army.

Mr. BROOKS said he had not the statistics of the rebel army.

Mr. LOGAN informed him that Kentucky had furnished forty thousand men to the rebel army, and that of the number furnished to the Union army, twenty-nine thousand were colored men.

Mr. BROOKS remarked that it had been said that no inconsiderable number of men from Illinois had joined the rebel army, and if that was a good reason for expelling members from Kentucky, it should also be a good reason for excluding members from Illinois and from Missiouri.

Mr. INGERSOLL took exceptions to the statement that a considerable portion of the people of Illinois had gone into the rebellion.

Mr. BROOKS had simply stated it was so charged.

Mr. INGERSOLL thought it was time the charge should be denied.

Mr. BROOKS thought so too.

Mr. INGERSOLL hoped the gentleman from New-York would not slander so patriotic a State.

Mr. BROOKS only repeated it to show that such reports were no reason for disfranchising loyal States like Illinois or Kentucky.

Mr. INGERSOLL remarked that it was notorious that Kentucky had furnished a great many troops to the rebel army, and that but a few boys in Illinois, whose parents had probably come from the South, had joined the rebels, while 250,000 men from Illinois had shouldered their muskets and crushed the rebellion, whose supporters asked admission here to-day.

Mr. BROOKS disclaimed having anything to say against the State of Illinois, and went on to argue against the proposed action of the House.

Mr. SCHOFIELD asked him whether he would consider the fact of a man having been in the Confederate Congress or Confederate Army a disqualification for a seat in this House.

Mr. BROOKS said that that question would be found answered in the course of his remarks. There was nothing on which men differed so much as on the question of loyalty and disloyalty. He believed in loyalty to the Constitution. Loyalty he regarded as fidelity to the Constitution, to law, and to the Courts as exponents of law. But, if disloyalty consisted in infidelity to the Republican Party, in voting with the Democrats and not with the Republicans, then he was disloyal, and of that species of disloyalty gentlemen might make the most they could. The State of Kentucky was not more disloyal than the City of New-York, which had supplied the Government with men and money to put down the rebellion. The Democratic majority in New-York City was greater than the aggregate majorities received by all the Kentucky members. In reference to the charges made against Mr. YOUNG in the protest read, he was authorized to say that in form and substance, in idea and spirit, and in intent, they were false from beginning to end. As to Mr. ADAMS, he had served as a Major in the Federal army; and as to Mr. TRIMBLE, he had been a member of the last Congress, and no person had then pretended that he was anything but loyal. He appealed to the House not to decide the question in a partisan light. There was nothing so important, no question so grave, nothing that so closely touched the foundations of republican institutions, as the right of the people to be represented. If the Kentucky delegation were excluded it would be a proclamation to the people of the ten States of the South, that no matter what they might do in carrying out the Reconstruction Law, even though they elected officers of the federal army as their representatives it would be all in vain if the adverse majority in the House did not approve of their choice of Representatives. He begged of the Chair to use his influence to prevent the House from establishing any such fatal and unfortunate precedent.

Mr. INGERSOLL contended that at least a *prima facia* case was made out against the members elect from Kentucky. It was alleged that the entire delegation was, with one exception, that of Mr. ADAMS, composed of men who could not take the oath under the Constitution, and in order to test the question, in order that the House might have a fair vote on it, it was simply proposed to refer the credentials to the Committee on Elections, and let the case of each individual member be examined, and inquired into. If any of the delegation were found worthy of having seats here, it would unquestionably be so reported; but if any had forfeited their rights to represent a constituency the Committee would also so report, and the House would sustain that report by excluding the member or members so proven to be disloyal. He was glad that the House had to meet this vital question at the threshold. Here was a case to test the sincerity of the Union Party. It was undoubtedly true that the patriotic, heroic, loyal Union men of the country had saved it by their heroism on the field of battle, and it was also a historical fact that it had become one of the dogmas of the Union Party that loyal men should preserve a country maintained and perpetuated by loyal men. That was his doctrine. He claimed if ever New-York sent a disloyal member to this Congress, the House had a right to refuse to receive him, and to send him back to his constituents. If the House wanted to send an encouraging voice to the Unionists of the South, and work them up and crystalize them around the principles of the Union Party, they could not do it more effectually than by the action here proposed. But if they admit men to seats who were charged with aiding and abetting the rebellion, they strike a blow at the Union Party. If his words sounded partisan, he could not help that. He saw through the maintenance and continuance in power of the Union Party the glory of the Republic. He saw through it the firm establishment of the principles of justice and universal liberty, the entire triumph of right, of the downfall of wrong. He admitted, with the gentleman from New-York (BROOKS,) that we were in the midst of a revolution, and that the American revolution had done great work for humanity. This was a revolution in favor of liberty, in favor of justice, in favor of the universal rights of man, and he would say, let the revolution go on until these grand principles are consummated and finally established on the fundamental basis of the American Republic. He would repeat the question put to Mr. BROOKS by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SCOFIELD) as to whether he would admit JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE to Congress if he were sent, and whether he would think him eligible to a seat in this House?

Mr. BROOKS would reply by asking a question—whether the gentleman from Illinois had voted for the admission of Mr. STOKES from Tennessee.

Mr. INGERSOLL said he thought he had voted for him.

Mr. BROOKS said, "Then you can guess what my answer to your question will be."

Mr. INGERSOLL said if BRECKINRIDGE had, as Mr. STOKES had, made atonement for his first error by volunteering in the Union army, fighting on the side of the Union for years, he would support his election to Congress. He went on to say that the raising and settling of this question would do the Union Party more good than any other act Congress would perform during the session. He spoke in no spirit of vindictiveness; he was anxious to see all the States returned into the Union on the principles of justice; and he would admit such members as came here with consciences void of offence to the republic; but if they came here spatted with treason, he would say to them that notwithstanding their people had a constitutional right to be represented, the House had also its constitutional right to inquire into such representation; and if they were found disloyal, he would vindicate the cause of the republic by sending them back to their constituents.

Mr. SCHENCK—I do not propose to protract this discussion. I wish to draw the whole question to a conclusion and a vote. It seems to me that that which I have proposed is plain and practicable, the persons claiming to be members elect from the State of Kentucky being called that the oath might be administered to them, and that they might take their seats in the House. I have presented to the House a protest in the case of one of them, which protest charges, among other things, distinctly and positively that the person so claiming to be a member elect, who thus presents himself to be sworn in, is a public enemy, or has been a public enemy, thus throwing upon him the burden of proof to show that he occupies a very different position now; that he has been aiding and abetting the late rebellion, and actually participating in it as a commander of rebels raiding against the lives and property of Union men in the State of Kentucky. Along with that protest I present affidavits, *ex parte*, to be sure, for this is all at this stage that could be presented sustaining this charge, and on this state of facts I ask that this man shall not be permitted now to be sworn in and take a seat with the rest of us here, but shall stand aside until these charges shall be with his credentials, which was referred to the Committee on Election to investigate, and report as to the fact whether or not he is thus disqualified, and that the Committee shall have power to send for persons and papers in order better to make that investigation. The gentleman from New-York (Mr. BROOKS) and others claim that though a man should come here black with treason, and should present to the House his certificate, he must be admitted on such presentation. If the gentleman has proved anything at all by his argument and illustrations, it would disable us here from refusing the oath to JEFFERSON DAVIS himself if he were to come here with the certificate of election. You will not get the gentleman to say whether he would vote for or against permitting DAVIS to be sworn in under such circumstances. He will not say it in reference to JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE; he will not say it probably in reference to any traitor. I can understand that, because I know the gentleman belongs to a party which does not distinguish between the men who have sustained the Government in the time of trial, when rebellion was rampant over the land, from those who were seeking to destroy the country and overthrow the Government and trample on the flag; who belongs to a party which makes no distinction between the State of New York, which did not, as an organized community, and as one of the Union, go into rebellion, and to seek to draw herself out of connection with the other States, and a State which went red-handed into the rebellion in her whole character as a State, an organized people, and as individuals. He belongs to a party which has not discovered even that there has been a war, if you may judge from their personal documents, and the sort of argument which on all these subjects they present to the country. It is true, as he says, we are in the midst of a revolution; but when did he discover it? Not when red-handed rebels were trying to destroy the country; but when that is all over and we are undertaking to settle the foundations of the Government, then he discovers that because some of our remedies are a little sharp we are in the midst of a revolution. I wish that he and those who are acting with him had discovered that some years ago, and then, perhaps, instead of sympathizing with the rebels and giving them all the aid they could, except actual physical help, we should have had them in with the rest of the loyal people of the country, and should have made quicker work in putting down the rebellion. I do not wonder, however, that we hear such objections coming from such a quarter, but if you reduce all these objections and all these arguments to their simple elements they amount simply to this, that this House shall declare that no matter how patent may have been the treason or participation in the rebellion, of any one that comes here with the certificate of election. We are bound to admit him, and inquire into the matter only afterward. I present that the practical question is, that here is a *prima facie* made out; the House is not asked to declare that JOHN D. YOUNG is not entitled to a seat here, but it is asked on this showing that he should not be permitted now to take the oath, but shall stand back until some inquiry is made into the truthfulness of this election, or until a report is made to the House that it can determine the question ultimately and finally.

Mr. BENJAMIN offered as an amendment to Mr. SCHENCK's resolution an additional clause referring the credentials of J. P. KNOTT, from the Third Congressional District of Kentucky, to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. PAINE offered a similar amendment in reference to the cases of L. S. TRIMBLE and J. G. BROWN. In reference to the latter, he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter written by him to the Louisville *Courier* in 1861, correcting a statement published by that paper, and stating that the language used by him was this:

"Not one man or dollar will Kentucky furnish LINCOLN to aid him in his unholy war against the South. If the Northern army shall attempt to cross our borders, we will resist it to the death, and if any man shall be found in our Commonwealth to volunteer to join them, he ought to, and I believe will be, shot down before he leaves the State."

Mr. PILE suggested that LOGAN modify his substitute by excepting the name of GEORGE M. ADAMS.

Mr. LOGAN modified his resolution accordingly.

Mr. MARSHALL said he could not attempt to answer any of the personal allusions made on either side of the House. He thought that a question of the gravity of this one should be approached in a different spirit—in a spirit having reference entirely to the Constitution and the institutions of the country. He was sorry to hear his colleague (INGERSOLL) remark that he would do all in his power here and elsewhere to continue and perpetuate the Republican Party. He was sorry that his colleague would permit himself to be influenced on a question of this kind by such considerations.

Mr. INGERSOLL explained that he said he would do all he could do legally and rightfully to maintain the Republican Party.

Mr. MARSHALL was aware that his colleague had so qualified his language, but the spirit of the remarks led to the conclusion inevitably that he deemed it proper to resort to almost any measure to preserve the Republican Party. No Representative had a right to resort to anything not warranted by the Constitution and laws for the perpetuation of any party. The question was now spreading through the country that in this question of Reconstruction the whole struggle has been to build up the Radical Party.

Mr. SCOFIELD asked Mr. MARSHALL the same question as he had asked Mr. BROOKS: Whether the gentleman from Illinois thought the service in the rebel Congress or army disqualified a man from taking a seat in this House?

Mr. MARSHALL said: In the opinion of the gentleman from Illinois, so long as there is any legal disqualification of such men the House has it unquestionably within its own power and control to prevent such men from taking their seats, and I will vote at any time for enforcing the law in reference to disqualification. In the further course of his remarks, Mr. MARSHALL alluded to the reports against Mr. LOGAN's loyalty just before the rebellion.

Mr. LOGAN asked him whether he believed these charges.

Mr. MARSHALL, prefacing his remarks with a compliment to his colleague, gallantly said that it was his belief that, at the commencement of the struggle, he (LOGAN) was more hostile to the prosecution of the war than he (MARSHALL) had ever been to the end of the rebellion.

Mr. BOUTWELL said that when a member, on his own knowledge or affidavit, charges by name any person presenting himself, as having been identified with the rebellion, he could not vote to allow such person to take the oath; but he could not go further; he could not exclude men in the gross; he could not say that Kentucky or any other State should not be represented here, because voters were overawed, or because persons were allowed to vote who should not have been allowed. He trusted, therefore, that the gentleman (Mr. LOGAN) would make specific charges in his resolution.

Mr. LOGAN altered his resolution so as to make it name each of the Kentucky members except ADAMS.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked the yeas and nays on Mr. LOGAN's substitute. The yeas and nays were refused, and then Mr. LOGAN's substitute was adopted by a vote of 67 to 50.

MEMBER FROM CONNECTICUT.

Mr. SCHENCK presented a memorial of citizens of the Fourth Congressional District of Connecticut, charging Mr. WM. H. BARNUM, member elect from that district, with having procured his election by bribery. He moved that it be referred to the Committee on Elections, with power to take testimony and to send for persons and papers, which was agreed to.

OTHER CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The Speaker presented papers in a large number of contested election cases, which were referred to the Committee on Elections.

RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Mr. STEVENS said that he had consulted with several members of the House and Senate as to the course to be pursued, whether the joint Committee on Reconstruction should be reorganized, or a separate Committee for each House, and it was agreed that the latter course was the best. He therefore offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of nine be appointed to inquire what further legislation, if any, is required respecting the act of March 2, 1867, or other legislation on reconstruction, and to report a bill or otherwise.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected.

Mr. STEVENS moved to suspend the rules.

The rules were suspended by a two-third vote, and the resolution was offered and adopted.

RECONSTRUCTION ORDERS.

On motion of Mr. JUDD, the Secretary of War was instructed to furnish copies of all instructions, orders and correspondence relating to or connected with the execution and administration of the act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the act supplemental thereto.

MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

On motion of Mr. COVODE, the President was requested to transmit all the official correspondence between the Department of State and LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, late Minister to Mexico, and the correspondence with his successor.

BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

Mr. ELIOT offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a bill perfecting and strengthening the Military Reconstruction Act, so called, or otherwise, providing for the establishment of a civil government within the States, be reported and acted on as soon as practicable; that no proposition for general legislation be entertained during this session of Congress, and that all matters calling for such legislation be laid on the table, or referred without debate.

Mr. WILLIAMS inquired whether it was competent for the House to declare, in advance by general rule, that it would not entertain a proposition submitted by any of its members on any legitimate question of legislation.

The Speaker replied that it was. The rules of the House declared that propositions should not be received except in certain ways and on certain days, and with certain restrictions and limitations.

Mr. WILLIAMS intimated that a rule of the House could not overrule the spirit of the Constitution.

Mr. HOLMAN remarked that a similar rule had been adopted at the July session of 1861.

Mr. STEVENS moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. BEYER called for a division of the resolution, and asked for the yeas and nays on the first part of it.

The yeas and nays were refused, and the first part of the resolution was adopted.

Mr. WILLIAMS called for the yeas and nays on the second part. The yeas and nays were refused and the second part of the resolution was adopted.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.

On motion of Mr. GETZ the Secretary of War was directed to furnish information in regard to the flogging a civilian by Col. DODGE at Fort Sedgwick, and under what law of the United States or article of war such punishment was inflicted.

ANOTHER RECONSTRUCTION PROPOSITION.

Mr. BAKER introduced a bill explanatory of the Reconstruction Acts and providing:

That whenever, in the judgment of any military commander of any military district, it may become necessary, such military commander shall be deemed and taken to have full and explicit power to vacate and fill up by appointment any executive or judicial office pertaining to any provisional government which may exist in his military district; and whenever, in his judgment, it shall be necessary, any such military commander shall be deemed and taken to have like full and explicit power to fill up by appointment any such provisional civil office. The official acts of all officers so appointed by any military commander shall be in all respects as valid as similar official acts done by persons holding similar provisional civil offices in the rebel States otherwise than by military appointment, and all acts heretofore done by any military commanders as aforesaid by way of vacating and filling up the same, are hereby approved, sanctioned and declared valid, &c.

Mr. ASLEY (Ohio) introduced a bill to relieve from the penalties of desertion men who left their regiments and returned to their homes after the surrender of LEE and JOHNSON.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Statements were made by the Chair and by members accounting for the absence from the House of Messrs. PRUYN, DAWES, SHELLABARGER and BLAIR.

The House then, at 4 P. M., adjourned until Friday next.

NEW FUEL FOR OCEAN STEAMERS.

Petroleum as Fuel—Third Trial by the United States Steamer Palos—The Experiment Successful.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
BOSTON, Wednesday, July 3.

The third sea-trial of the United States steamer *Palos*, using crude petroleum as fuel instead of coal, took place to-day.

The steamer left the Navy-yard about 12 o'clock, under the charge of Capt. C. W. BLANCHARD, Commander, having on board Chief-Engineer KELLOGG and other members of the Board of Experiment, besides J. C. COOK, Professor of Chemistry in Harvard University; Gen. F. A. OSBORN, Capt. MOORE, U. S. Navy; Ex-Mayor J. V. C. SMITH, of Boston; Drs. CALVIN ELLIS, H. R. OLIVER, C. T. PAGE, SHELDON and other scientific men, and J. H. SEARS, Messrs. MERRILL, of the Downer Kerosene Company; CHAS. W. CARTWRIGHT, President of the Manufacturers' Insurance Company, and other merchants of this city; also Col. HENRY R. FOOTE, STILLMAN B. ALLEN and J. H. WINSOR, owners of the patent. Some changes have been made in the steam connections with the donkey engine for driving the air-pumps, and also on the coils of pipe on the retorts used for preparing the petroleum for use. These changes worked to decided advantage on this occasion. All the other arrangements in the machinery are substantially the same as on the previous trials.

By order of Commodore ROGERS the officers of the *Palos* were instructed to sail a distance of forty-five miles, and to make tests of the power of the fuel to generate the steam in the boilers over a measured distance, which was from Buoy No. 7 to Nahant, a distance of seven and sixty-one-hundredths miles. The distance from Long Wharf to Nahant, fifteen miles, was accomplished in one hour and ten minutes; the first regular test being between Buoy No. 7 and that off Nahant. On the run back the trip was made to Fort Independence in forty-six minutes, which was regarded as fast time for a gunboat, which had never made over eight and a half miles an hour with coal. The rate of twelve knots was made against wind and tide, with a pressure of thirty-two pounds of steam. The vessel was fourteen inches deeper in the water than on the previous trials, and was in bad trim. The virtue of petroleum in this instance was demonstrated in a very striking manner. Making a long turn off Fort Independence the *Palos* passed the buoy and proceeded to Nahant, again making still better time, although the effect produced by the mingling of salt water with the fresh water in the boilers, as in all steam vessel boilers, tended to reduce the quantity of steam and speed during the third run. The invited guests on board so well pleased were they with the result of the experiment, organized a meeting to give expression to their views on the subject of the use of petroleum as fuel. The meeting was called to order by Ex-Mayor J. V. C. SMITH, of Boston, and was organized by appointing Mr. CHARLES W. CARTWRIGHT Chairman, who made a few remarks, in which he extolled the success which had attended the experiment. The following resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting, were introduced and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we have witnessed with great interest the third sea trial of the United States steamer *Palos*, using crude petroleum instead of coal, and cheerfully bear witness that in our judgment, the apparatus is simple, practical, efficient and safe; that a run of between forty and fifty miles in the open sea, at a speed fifty per cent. greater than ever was made on this point with coal, and with a steady and uniform pressure of steam, demonstrates the practicability of using petroleum as fuel, and the incalculable value of Col. FOOTE's invention.

Resolved, That the commercial, manufacturing and mercantile interests of Massachusetts and the world demand cheap freights with rapid transportation, and that the experiment we have to-day witnessed gives promise of great results to be obtained by this discovery.

Resolved, That the thanks of the commercial world are due to Col. H. R. FOOTE and his associates for the great discovery, which must soon produce a revolution in ocean steam navigation.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the naval officers attached to the *Palos* for courtesies extended to us during the trip.

Speeches were made by Prof. COOK, Dr. SMITH, Capt. MOORE and others. Prof. COOK said the fact of burning petroleum and applying the heat as a generator of water in steamboat boilers had been fully established on the present occasion. The only question that now remained to be settled was its safety and economy, and that question was being settled by just such experiments as he had witnessed to-day. He had not the slightest doubt as to the feasibility and practical application of petroleum as a substitute for coal on ocean steamships.

Capt. MOORE, one of the oldest officers in the navy, and who was present at FULTON's first trial of the application of steam to boats, said that the experiments now being made on the *Palos* were an earnest of the faith the Government had in petroleum.

The following is a condensed statement of the results of the trial: First run, 7 61-100 miles; time, 50 minutes; pounds of steam, 30; revolutions, 2,528. Second run, time, 55 minutes; pounds of steam, 32; revolutions 2,785. Third run, time 40 minutes; pounds of steam, 34; revolutions, 2,260. Fourth run, time 50 minutes; pounds of steam, 32; revolutions, 2,799. The measured running time was thirty and a half nautical miles, which was accomplished in a total of three hours and fifteen minutes. The whole running time was four hours and ten minutes. Only two barrels of oil per hour were used in the trip. The *Palos* reached her wharf about 4:30 o'clock; all on board were highly gratified at the result of the day's work and the trial was regarded as a great success. The next trial will be made next week, when the *Leyden*, a coal burner and a counterpart of the *Palos*, will make a trip. With new air-pumps in the *Palos*, remarkable results are expected on the next trial.

Verrill Found Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.

AUBURN, Me., Wednesday, July 3.

Mr. RECORD resumed his argument on Monday morning and closed, after the recess, at 3:15 P. M. Attorney-General FRYE then at once began his opening. At 5 o'clock the Court, at his request, adjourned until Tuesday morning, when he resumed and completed his argument. The jury then, after being charged by the Judge, retired to make up their verdict. After being out all night they returned at 9 this forenoon for further instructions, nine being for conviction and three for acquittal. At 11:20 they returned with a verdict guilty of murder in the first degree.

THROUGH THE SOUTH.

Visit to Chattanooga—The Crops and the Harvest—Reminiscences of the War—An Early Secession Speech of Jeff. Davis.

From the Special Correspondent of the New-York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Saturday, June 23, 1867.

A HARVEST HYMN.

The reapers were plying their cradles in broad fields of golden wheat, as through the live-long afternoon of a rare June day we rolled adown the lovely valleys of the Hiawasse and the Sweet Water on the way to Chattanooga.

A benison on you, ye reapers; bend your stout arms to the ripened and yielding harvest; but fail not to lift up grateful hearts to the All-Bountiful; for surely never did the earth's increase deserve to be garnered with such devout thanksgiving as now in this war-wasted land of the South!

It is a gladsome time ever, this harvest-tide, and brings to mind the antique festal days when troops of laughing Greek girls, their brows bound with the wheaten fillet, went out to sing their songs to Ceres, the giver; when in merry England, old and young, gathering on the green, celebrated in jocund dance the harvest home. But a deeper feeling of gratitude than can be expressed by song or dance greets this harvest. It is the gratitude of men who, impoverished and saddened by two lean years, and fearful, but a month ago, that their fields were again to be blighted, see now their fears dispelled by such bountiful returns as will make their barns big with plenty. Is it not the old, sweet promise fulfilled? "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy: he that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

"THE EYRIE OF THE EAGLE."

It was just sunset when, debouching through a mountain gorge, the train came to a stop in an amphitheatre encircled by lofty hills. The Tennessee River is at our back; that is Lookout Mountain on the right hand, Mission Ridge this on the left, and the crude, sprawling, wood-built town that squats on the plain is that famous spot, illustrious forever in history, Chattanooga!

I had long desired to see Chattanooga, and I will own—perhaps my nature is a little "gushing"—that it was not without a thrill that I found myself gazing on ground hallowed by so many memories. With what romantic associations is it connected! There is ROSECRANS' wonderful campaign over the mountains—a campaign which I remember SHERIDAN once said to me in Virginia would make the most brilliantly picturesque chapter in the history of the war; then there is the fierce and terrible wrestle at Chickamauga, a dozen miles below here; the defeat and rout; the investment of the Union army, which found itself reduced to starvation rations; the relief by a beautiful stroke of military art; and finally there is the magnificent battle in which GRANT, falling on BRAGG with overmastering power, swept him from his strongholds, a mere mass of broken battalions.

The red man, with an ear closer to the heart of nature than we children of civilization, dotted the continent over with names that are at once poetry and natural history. He named this Chat-ta-noo-ga—the "eyrie of the eagle;" and as from my window this morning I gazed up the fastness of towering cliffs around, I vividly realized the justness of the designation. Looking southward from the town, we have the tall form of Lookout bounding the horizon on the right; on the left stretches Mission Ridge, tending somewhat to the west of south, till, at the distance of half a dozen miles, the vista is shut off by a transverse height; while behind us, Waldron Ridge closed the landscape on the northern side. The Chattanooga Valley has a width from Lookout across to Mission Ridge of about four miles, and down it flows the little brook of Chattanooga Creek, which empties into the Tennessee just where Lookout abuts on the river. It is, however, but one of a system of valleys or "coves" walled in between parallel spurs of the great Alleghany range, and stretching southward into Georgia, to the eastward of Chattanooga Valley, and bounded by Lookout and Sand Mountains, is Lookout Valley, and to the eastward is Chickamauga Valley, which has, with Chattanooga Valley, a common head in McLemore's Cove. These valleys afford excellent arable land. Lookout or Wills' Valley, which is about fifty miles long, with a width of two miles, is especially fertile, and I am told that its wheat crop this harvest will be 250,000 bushels—a yeld unparalleled by that of any previous year. The Tennessee River in this region has a fierce battle with the mountains, and, like a good politician, yields a great deal to carry its point. Flowing westward just at the town, it bends southward for a mile, being forced that way by Waldron's Ridge; but it then finds an opening between the Ridge and Lookout, through which it passes, though at the cost of running northward for four or five miles; then it makes its way through Sand Mountain, after which it sweeps in a majestic curve southward and westward.

A GLIMPSE OF ROSECRANS' STRATEGY.

In the time of the approach of the Union army under ROSECRANS, it was necessary first to cross the Tennessee River, then Sand Mountain, and then Lookout Mountain; and nothing could be more admirable than the manner in which this was accomplished, and the strategy by which BRAGG was manœuvered out of Chattanooga. By a series of adroit feints he gave the enemy the impression that he was about to force the passage from the north side directly at Chattanooga; but under this mask he crossed far to the southward and westward, at Bridgeport and Carperton's Ferry. This being successfully accomplished, THOMAS traversed Sand Mountain, and occupied Frick's and Stevens' Gaps, in Lookout Mountain, which, for a distance of forty miles, is practicable for an army by these two gorges alone. CRITTENDEN followed and took post at Wauhatchie, in Lookout Valley, five miles from Chattanooga; while McCOOK was put on march far southward to Valley Head. These movements were completed by CRITTENDEN's and McCOOK's Corps on the 6th and by THOMAS' Corps on the 8th of September (1863.) The work, however, was now but half accomplished. The enemy was found occupying the point of Lookout Mountain, and before Chattanooga could be taken it was necessary either to carry this almost inaccessible fastness or manœuvre him out of it. ROSECRANS adopted the latter plan, and by thrusting forward his right (McCOOK) so as to threaten the railroad communications fifty miles below, he inspired his enemy with such vivid fears for his line of supplies that BRAGG evacuated Chattanooga, which was occupied by CRITTENDEN, the 9th of September. As I am not writing a history of this operation, but only indulging in a passing reminiscence, I shall not recall the movements that succeeded this—movements which show that ROSECRANS had decidedly lost his head and that, carried away by the idea that BRAGG would not fight, he thought he might venture to violate all military principles. BRAGG, indeed, showed that he was quite incapable of taking advantage of an unequaled opportunity of annihilating his adversary. He allowed ROSECRANS time to concentrate his corps, which were separated by such a wide interval that it required five days to bring them together. Then followed Chickamauga—(Sept. 19-20, 1863)—a great disaster to the Union arms. But ROSECRANS was again fortunate in the want of enterprise on the part of his opponent. I have long learned to distrust those facile hypotheses that claim this, that and the other wonderful result, if this, that or the other had only been done. But I think I can safely say, after a thorough examination of the ground, that had BRAGG simply followed on the heels of ROSECRANS' defeated masses, he would have compelled the surrender of the whole army on the banks of the Tennessee. Two days vigorously used, however, served to change the entire situation; a line of improvised works was quickly thrown up in front of Chattanooga, and the army was then in condition to defy assault. The position taken up was an excellent one. The ground is gently rolling in a natural *glacis* toward the enemy. Chattanooga Creek, on the right, and Citico Creek, on the left, form a military obstacle of the nature of a wet ditch on either flank, and the line to be defended is short and compact, with a front of scarcely more than three miles.

CHATTANOOGA—ITS MATERIAL INTERESTS.

The material importance of Chattanooga springs from the same fact as gave it its military importance—the fact, namely, that it is the centre and ganglion of the whole net-work of railroads in the South. Thirty years ago there was nothing but woods here—woods, a few shanties and a ferry: Ross' Ferry, so called because belonging to JOHN ROSS, Chief of the Cherokee Indians, whose dwelling-place, Rossville, is four miles below here in a gorge of Mission Ridge. With 1850 began the great era of railroad construction in the Southwest—the grand trunk running east and west, intersected here the main stem running north and south, and so Chattanooga arose. It has now a population of about 8,000, and, had it not been for the war, it would doubtless have been by this time a large and flourishing city. But, even as things are, Chattanooga, what with its railroad interests and the magnificent mineral stores of coal and iron that lie imbedded in the mountains that environ it, has a great future.

And in this the people have unbounded faith. I have never seen any men more deeply imbued than are the Chattanoogians with the doctrine of "manifest destiny," and the shape which their faith assumes is expressed in the phrase which they constantly use in speaking to you of their city—the "future Pittsburgh of the Southwest." The *present* Pittsburgh is already discounting the coming greatness, and owners are holding their property as high as if the "future Pittsburgh" were already come. Town lots on Main-street are commanding $150 a foot, and an iron company which needed a little more room around its works, on the outskirts of the town, was compelled, a short time ago, to pay $95,000 for a piece of farm property, which, but for this notion, would not have brought $25,000. Mighty city, I salute you by "the all hail hereafter!"

In the meantime the "Pittsburgh of the future" blazons its predestined manufacturing glories in one foundry, one steam tannery and two rolling mills. Of these rolling mills, the one is for merchantable and the other for railroad iron. The latter work was built by the Government during the war, after which it was sold for $175,000 to a company composed chiefly of New-Yorkers, (I believe Messrs. COOPER & HEWITT are the chief stockholders,) and it has since been in operation with good success, under the supervision of G. W. SMITH, Ex-Street Commissioner of New-York, and Ex-General Confederate States Army. He was good enough to send his carriage for me, and showed me all through the mill, and initiated me into the mysteries of the manufacture of rails. For the present the old worn-out rails of the Tennessee and Georgia roads afford the Company all the iron they need. They receive from the roads a ton of old rails, and for $40 give them back a ton of new ones. I believe it is proposed by and by to erect furnaces to manufacture their own pig-iron. Ore of a superior quality and the finest of bituminous coal are found in abundance in the hills just across the river.

In addition to the railroads already centring in Chattanooga, there are several others under way. The most important is the air-line from Chattanooga to New-Orleans, which is now under way. This road was begun at this end before the war, by the Wills Valley Company, and was completed as far as Trenton—twenty miles. The surveys for the continuation of this part of the road, which is to run from Chattanooga to Gadsden (eighty miles) are now being pushed forward vigorously, and from Gadsden to New-Orleans the work is under way. The road is to be of the six-foot gauge, and it is designed to make it first-class in every respect. New-York capital is very largely represented in this enterprise. Another railroad project, which, however, is not quite as well advanced, is the proposed direct line from Chattanooga to Cincinnati. The Chattanoogians are very hot after this road, and last year they made surveys for eighty-four miles at their own expense.

ITS GOOD FELLOWS.

When some future philosopher makes out a chart of the geographical distribution of fun, he will put a plus mark at Chattanooga. Whether it is that their rapturous visions of the "Pittsburgh of the future" serve to keep them in good humor, or that there is something in the rarified mountain air which, acting on the brain as a kind of laughing gas, engenders joviality, I know not; but I have never seen a more merry crew of jolly old souls. Even the Ducalion deluge of last Spring, which submerged the city under the waters of the Tennessee, was of no avail to quench their irrepressible frolicsomeness. They went paddling about in their canoes, hailing each other with the sportive query: "Well, isn't this the biggest thing you ever saw?" They all point out to you the high-water mark in their houses, and men whose losses were heavy enough to crush spirits of less specific levity than their own, simply tell you that it was "the gayest time ever seen." Laugh on, you gay disciples of Epicurus and denizens of the "Pittsburgh of the future."

The diffused spirit of fun has more recently been concentrated into a kind of club, order or fraternity of folly known as "The Crocodiles," about which there is a great deal of mystery and a great deal of merry nonsense. As the "Great Panjandrum" and the "High Cocalorum" put me under bonds of secrecy, on my initiation, not the wheel or rack shall pluck out from me the heart of their mystery. One of their arts, however, with which everybody in Chattanooga is perforce made acquainted, I may tell. A "Crocodile," meeting a citizen, has a right to take exception to any remark the latter may make, and thereupon he is fined "drinks for the crowd." You shall, for example, say very innocently: "This is a beautiful day, Sir! the fields are green and smiling;" whereupon the Crocodile will fall upon you: "What, green, Sir? That is rank Fenianism; I object,"—and there is nothing more to do than to "smile" all round. And isn't their capacity vast and measureless in this way!

Nor has the humorous spirit of this place failed to find literary expression; for "Sut Lovingood," (Mr. GEORGE W. HARRIS,) is a Chattanoogian. Sut's stories were long ago famous throughout the whole country, and they have recently been published in book form in New-York. To me they are the best specimens of later American humor—genuine and human, and not dependent on poor tricks of bad spelling for their quality. Mr. HARRIS has a fine and gentle mind, and, unlike what you would suppose from his rollicking tales, of a rather sad and tender mood. He tells me that he means Sut to be a representative of native Tennessee humor, such as he finds here among the mountaineers, whom he has studied with artistic and sympathetic fidelity. Sut is supposed to be a "nat'ral-born durn'd fool;" but his author and creator is Superintendent of the Wills Valley Railroad.

"BILL CRUTCHFIELD," PATRIOT, ORATOR AND SCOUT.

I was writing in my room at the hotel this afternoon when the door opened, and, hearing behind me the unbuckling of a pistol-belt, I turned round to receive my unknown visitor, who, flinging his "shooting-iron" with a clatter on the bed, introduced himself to me with the remark that he was "all that is left of BILL CRUTCHFIELD." Having already heard some remarkable stories of "BILL," I was very glad to see him. For many years he has lived in Chattanooga a wealthy farmer, a man of great probity, enterprise, intelligence, kindness of heart and public spirit. At the outbreak of the war he was a most uncompromising, bold and outspoken Unionist, the leader of the loyal element in a better region, and such he continued to be throughout its whole course. During the first two years, remaining in Chattanooga, he spent his means and employed his skill and shrewdness in assisting loyal East Tennesseans to escape the grasp of the conscript agents, and make their way into the Union line; but on ROSECRANS' approach, in 1863, BRAGG, regarding him as a dangerous character, ordered his banishment Southward. Instead of this, however, he managed, by an extraordinary series of adventures, to run the gauntlet of the rebel forces, and, after getting across the Tennessee River, made his escape into ROSECRANS' lines, where being known everywhere by the reports of refugees, he was welcomed with great joy, and took the position of guide and scout for the army in the operations that ensued—a position in which his perfect knowledge of the country, (a *terra incognita* to the Union army,) and his wonderful skill in woodcraft, enabled him to be of the greatest service. He gave me a most romantic and thrilling account of his adventures, which I wish I could tell in his own language. In place of this, however, I will give the account he told me of a little episode in the early days of the rebellion.

On the evening of the 22nd of January, 1861, JEFFERSON DAVIS, on his way from Washington, where he had just delivered his last speech in the United States Senate, stopped at Chattanooga, *en route* to Mississippi. He was accompanied by many other Southern Congressmen—Senators who had resigned their seats. It having been rumored that he was coming, a large crowd of people had assembled at the hotel to see him. At this time the excitement ran very high. Tennessee, however, had refused to secede; and as the Southern fire-eaters retired from Congress, and passed through the city, they would stop over in Chattanooga and make speeches to the people, urging them to go with the South. But the great majority were thoroughly loyal at this time. Under these circumstances, DAVIS arrived in the city. After supper, he came out into the office, and calls being made for him to speak, he mounted a chair, and said substantially as follows:

> "GENTLEMEN—The South has had a great wrong imposed upon it by the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, an Illinois rail-splitter, to the Presidency of the United States. Our only resource is to secede from the Union and establish a Government for ourselves. Calling on the people of Tennessee to go with the South, he pledged them that he only wanted their strength and influence, that the Cotton States would pay the debt of the war, and that Tennessee would not have a dollar to pay. Telling us that Mr. BUCHANAN was powerless, and could not protect us; that we must unite the South in a solid body, march on their cities and lay them in ashes, for in that consisted their wealth and strength, and that the way to touch a Yankee's soul was to strike his purse. The South had the material—Cotton was King. France and Old England could not do without it, and would be forced to side with the South. Calling on the Tennesseeans to go with the South in his struggle, he eulogized them for their courage, boasted of their deeds of daring on the fields of Mexico, saying that he knew full well the meaning of the click of their trusty rifles. He felt satisfied that her people would not prove recreant to their trust. When the time came, she would lock shields with her sister States and meet the vandal foe. The election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and the party sustaining him was equivalent to a direct war on the South. Her peculiar institutions were no longer safe, and there was now nothing left but to fight. As for, himself, he preferred death before dishonor."

The speech created intense excitement, and for some time no one attempted a reply. There was no orator present. Mr. CRUTCHFIELD is not an orator, but he felt stirred with indignation at the utterances of treason, and he asked the proprietor, "May I answer the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS?" Permission being granted, he mounted the counter and commenced his reply. DAVIS had started from the room to go up stairs, but on hearing Mr. CRUTCHFIELD's voice, he stopped and stood in the doorway, listening to his words. "I was near enough to him," said MR. CRUTCHFIELD to me, "to spit in his face." The reply was delivered with a vehemence that indicated the rage he felt at having listened to such infamous language. He said:

> "GENTLEMEN: You have just heard the honorable gentleman, Senator DAVIS, of Mississippi, a gallant soldier who, on the plains of Mexico, bared his bosom to the storm, and periled his life under the flag for you and me. For that I love and respect him. But now he is growing old and gray, and Cæsar-like, *ambitious*. There has come over him a prophetic vision of the future, and (lowering his voice and pointing his finger at Davis, he said in slow and measured tones,)—*Behold your future military despot!* The gentleman tells us that we are powerless, that we must appeal to arms for our rights, that Mr. BUCHANAN cannot help us, that we must secede and appeal to the sword. I deny it. I denounce him as a renegade and a traitor! If he was contending for the rights of the South and the interests of Tennessee, he would be in the Senate Chamber with our Tennessee Senators and Congressmen, defending our rights. On joint ballot we had a majority of fourteen. No odds what the North desired, they were powerless. He then went on to say that four years was a short time; that an appeal to the ballot-box was the place to settle the trouble, not secession. Tennessee never stooped so low as to dictate to other States the course that they should pursue. I deny you the right to tell us what we shall do. We are freemen, and as such claim the right to think, speak and act for ourselves. We are not to be hoodwinked, bamboozled and dragged into your Southern codfish aristocracy, tory blooded, South Carolina mobocracy. Well may you boast of the Tennesseean and the click of his rifle, for with our trusty rifles and our mountain boys we can whip out your Southern Con ederacy. We fight for the 'Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws' with our trusty rifles and our banner aloft; and the gentleman will live to see the day when the keen crack of the Tennessee rifle will not sound so pleasant in his ears."

The most profound silence reigned in the assembly at the conclusion of the speech; but presently DAVIS spoke up, saying: "I take no notice of this impudent fellow; but if there is any *gentleman* present who indorses his sentiment, I will answer him." Upon this there went up from two hundred loyal Tennesseean throats the cry "We all do," and then there was heard only the click, click, click of pistols, as those present prepared themselves for what all expected would be a bloody fray. But the Secessionists, seeing that they were too few in number, skulked off, taking Mr. DAVIS, livid with rage, to his room. I have thought this little glimpse into the early secession days, and the prophetic utterances of my honest Tennesseean, worthy of such historic record as you can give it.

ON LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

I have passed two interesting days in a careful examination of the battle-ground around Chattanooga; and I should much like to give you a description of the position from a military point of view. But the *terrain* is extremely complicated, and without a good topographical map, any description would be mere unintelligible jargon. A short ride of a couple of miles south-eastward from the town brings you to Mission Ridge, which, as you remember, was the scene of the main action, when THOMAS attacked the centre, while SHERMAN thundered on its northern flank, and HOOKER, after taking Lookout and sweeping across the plain, turned the left. The ride out led me through the National Cemetery, where the bones of fifteen thousand Union soldiers that fell in this region lie moldering. It is on a rising ground, and is prettily laid out. Passing across the valley, obliquely forward and to the right, we passed Fort Wood, and then Orchard Knob, a detached hill in the middle of the plain, which, being wrested from the enemy at the opening of the great battle of the 25th November, 1863, was occupied by GRANT as a *coign* of vantage, whence he observed and directed the course of the battle. At the base of Mission Ridge I was interested to find BRAGG's breastworks still remaining in good preservation. It was to carry this line that THOMAS' troops were sent forward; but the thoughtless fellows having gained it, went on without orders, and charging the flying enemy up to the precipitous sides of Mission Ridge, did not halt until they had their hands on the enemy's sixty guns. The mountain is about five hundred feet high, with very steep and broken sides, and is task enough to climb without any fire blazing in your face. I must say, however, that an unmilitary observer will often give an undue strength to mere high ground. An excessive height and the steep sides of mountains do not necessarily give a great advantage to the defenders, for it will be generally found that the plane of fire is over the heads of the assailants.

Yesterday morning, a friend came to take me to the top of Lookout Mountain, which is decidedly the "lion" of the whole landscape. The distance to the top from Chattanooga is about five miles, and we made the ascent very slowly in a carriage drawn by two horses. For about a mile near its northern end, the mountain slopes upward at about an angle of forty-five degrees; and a road has been cut up its sides. But to the south of this, for fifty miles, the mountain is a mere perpendicular wall of rock, utterly inaccessible to man, or mule or coney. The height of the mountain is 2,700 feet above the level of the river. In its geological formation I observe that the base is limestone and the superstructure sandstone. After a very toilsome ascent we reached the plateau on the top of the mountain, passing the house of an old farmer who lives here with his only daughter, a lovely girl of an angelic beauty of complexion and such sweetness of character that she is called "the mountain violet."

"A violet in a mossy bank,
Half hidden from the eye,
Fair as a star when only one
Is shining in the sky."

From the mountain-top, one has a magnificent view of the whole circumjacent country; and it so dominates all around it that the other hills sink into the mere level of the plain. In the valley Chattanooga looks like dominoes on a large beer table. The range of vision is enormous, and it is said that on a clear day you can see mountains off at a distance of three hundred miles. I certainly saw the rim of the Blue Ridge off to the east, and to the north the Cumberland range, on the borders of Kentucky; while facing southward you see Georgia before you, Alabama on the right hand and North Carolina on the left. There are many natural curiosities on the mountain. Among them "Rock City," which is not a place of human habitation but a stretch of ground covered with enormous boulders that seem to have been dropped there by icebergs in the geological ages. They are a conglomerate of sandstone and pebbles, are very fantastic in form and give the region a strange wildness. Then there is Lake Seclusion and the Falls, five or six miles from the point. I stayed out all the afternoon, absorbed by the sublimity of the scene, till the sun set in wondrous majesty behind the hills. Then darkness settled down and I was alone on Pisgah-top. Alone with the serene stars above and in the sky the white feet of ascending and descending angels!

LIBRA.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE MURDER OF COL. O'BRIEN.

Arrest of the Alleged Murderer—Account of an Eye-Witness of the Scene.

It will be remembered that during the July riots of 1863 Col. HENRY F. O'BRIEN, of the Eleventh New-York Volunteers, was brutally murdered at the corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. The riots commenced in that neighborhood about 8:30 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, and Col. O'BRIEN at once offered his services and those of his command to quiet the disturbance. The mob becoming aware of this fact proceeded to the Colonel's residence, drove out the family, gutted the house and threatened to burn it, but desisted on finding that the building did not belong to Col. O'BRIEN. The Colonel and his command proceeded up the avenue to the corner of Thirty-fourth-street, driving the rioters before them. The following is the account of his murder published on the morning after the event occurred:

> After the detachment of military under Col. O'BRIEN had succeeded in dispersing the mob, they fell back at some distance from the Colonel, who went forward near the crowd, having his sword and revolver in his hands, when he was immediately set upon and surrounded, and so dreadfully maltreated that he expired a short time after. His body lay dead on the sidewalk for some time, and some of the more fiendish in the crowd amused themselves by firing pistol-shots at his head, after which the body was strung up to the nearest lamp-post, where it remained some time. It was afterward taken down and thrown again in the street, and had not been moved up to 8 o'clock last night. The reasons given by some of the rioters for such treatment were, that the military had shot a mother and her child.

Yesterday some facts came to light showing by whose hand the deed was committed and that the murder was even of a more cold-blooded and atrocious character than was at first supposed. The first clue to the identification of the murderer was obtained through the revelations of a hod-carrier to Officer MURPHY. Not knowing MURPHY to be a policeman and being led to believe that had been engaged in the riots a few days ago, he alluded to the murder of O'BRIEN during the riots of 1863, saying he had witnessed it, but professing his inability to identify any of the participators, but mentioning some who were present whom he knew, and among them a Mr. EDWARD KILPATRICK, a master-builder, now residing in Avenue A, near Eighty-fourth-street. Mr. FITZPATRICK, on being visited at once denounced THOMAS KEALY as a principal in the affair, and said he had no desire to shield a murderer. KEALY had been absent from the City for two years after the riots and it does not appear that Mr. FITZPATRICK, who who was a chance eye-witness and in no way a participant in the affair which he details had any information of KEALY's return, until a few days since when he happened to meet him in the street.

With this information obtained, Officers MURPHY and ABBOTT, of the Twenty-third Precinct, began a search for KEALY, who was well known by sight to the latter, and finally discovered that he was at work at his trade of marble-cutter in Seventy-seventh-street, near Third-avenue. Informing themselves of the route he pursued on his way home after work, the officers waited for him on Monday evening in Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and when he came along at 6:30 o'clock, arrested him. ABBOTT called him by name, saying they arrested him for the murder of Col. O'BRIEN. KEALY expressed no surprise, but said he knew nothing at all about it. On the way to the Station-house Officer MURPHY said to him that they (the officers) had been after him a good while but now they had got him, to which KEALY replied: "Well, I reckon, it can't be helped."

Yesterday morning the prisoner was produced before Justice KELLY, at the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court, when the affidavit of EDWARD KILPATRICK was taken as follows:

> "On Tuesday the 14th day of July, 1863, on the northwest corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, in the City of New-York, between the hours of 2 and 2:30 o'clock, deponent saw THOMAS KEALY, to him well known, approach the drug-store on that corner and attempt to gain access to the store by the doorway on Second-avenue; that one Col. HENRY F. O'BRIEN had entered the drug-store just previous to the approach of KEALY and was seen and followed to the drug-store by KEALY; that when Col. O'BRIEN entered the drug-store, the druggist or clerk of the store instantly locked the door of the Second-avenue entrance; that KEALY, on finding the door locked, went around the corner of Second-avenue into Thirty-fourth-street, to an entrance communicating to the drug-store; that during the time KEALY was proceeding from the Second-avenue entrance to the Thirty-fourth-street entrance of the store, deponent saw another man, who was just previously in KEALY's company, approach the drug-store from the same direction; that said man was armed with a weapon commonly known as a carbine, and on reaching the store broke the window with two blows with the butt of the carbine; that Col. O'BRIEN, who had been standing in the back part of the store with his back to the window, immediately on the breaking of the window, proceeded to the front door of the store, or Second-avenue entrance, unlocked the door, and passed out upon the platform in front of and adjoining the store; that while Col. O'BRIEN was standing on said platform with his back to the Second-avenue door-way; KEALY, who had gained access to the store from the Thirty-fourth-street entrance, passed in and through the store to the platform where Col. O'BRIEN was standing, and seized and held Col. O'BRIEN around the upper part of his body in such manner as to deprive him of the use of his arms, and while KEALY thus held O'BRIEN, the man in KEALY's company, whose name is unknown, struck O'BRIEN with the butt end of the carbine, rendering him insensible, and felling him to the pavement; that while O'BRIEN thus lay upon the sidewalk, KEALY, who had let go his hold of the body and had picked up a large stone for the purpose, stood over the body and violently threw a large trap paving block upon the head of Col. O'BRIEN, thereby mutilating the head and face of Col. O'BRIEN. The affidavit then closes with the usual legal formula that the deponent charges and believes that the said THOMAS KEALY did then and there wickedly, purposely and with malice aforethought kill and murder the said HENRY F. O'BRIEN."

Upon this affidavit the prisoner was committed on the charge of murder, and the case was set down for an examination on Friday next at 2 o'clock, P. M. There is, however, another eye-witness of the whole affair in the person of Mr. JOHN VANDERPOOL, extensively engaged in business as a varnish manufacturer, residing in Twenty-fifth-street, between Lexington-avenue and Fourth-avenue, but who is now temporarily absent from the city on a visit to St. Paul, Minnesota. Mr. VANDERPOOL was in company with Mr. KILPATRICK, on the 14th of July, and was a witness of the same occurrence.

The prisoner, THOMAS KEALY, is an Irishman of about 30 years of age, small but muscular in build, has black hair closely cut, heavy black mustache, dark complexion, and has the appearance generally of a mechanic in easy circumstances. While the examination at the Court-room yesterday was going on, the prisoner's counsel expressed his approbation of the killing of Col. O'BRIEN as the one justifiable act of the riots, and also said that the arrest and prosecution of KEALY was instigated for the purpose of electing somebody County Clerk. It appears that there has lately been a schism in the ranks of those who were engaged in the riot, and they have ever since kept their lips closely sealed, but it is expected by the authorities that the arrest of KEALY will lead to the identification of several of the leading actors in the terrible scenes of July.

Arrest of a Gift Enterprise Operator.

Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, on the complaint of EDWARD P. PETERS, Sergt. MILLER of the Fifteenth Precinct, and Detective WALLING of the Post-office, paid an official visit to the premises No. 114 Third-avenue, purporting to be occupied by WESTBROOK, GATHNAN & Co., but in reality occupied by MATTHEW GATHNAN alone, who has been for some time more extensively engaged in the lottery or bogus gift business than any other person in the City. The officers seized the entire contents of the office, and filling a large truck with lottery tickets, prospectuses, plates, &c., bore them off together with WESTBROOK to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where the captured property was displayed before Justice DODGE.

The swindle of WESTBROOK was multi-faced. There is hardly a phase of the confidence business he did not seem to have been engaged in. The principal of the swindles was the "Metropolitan Jewelers' Association and Piano-forte Manufacturing Company," and, of course, as so high sounding a title must be backed up with a sufficient capital, the latter is set down at $2,500,000. This concern promises to give prizes in greenbacks in various amounts from $10,000 down to $100, and also to distribute pianos, sewing-machines, watches, cabinet organs, furniture, parlor sets, teaspoons, watch-chains, and the numberless other small articles generally found in such programmes. These articles, the prospectus said, would be distributed in the following manner:

> CERTIFICATES—Five thousand in number, naming every article exposed for sale, are placed in a dungeon-box once a month, inclosed in separate envelopes, and are drawn out when ordered without regard to choice, thus giving all an impartial and fair chance. These envelopes, with all the contents, are sold at 50 cents each. Any person can thus examine the certificate and send $2 for the article named therein or not.

The tickets of his gift enterprise are gotten up in such a style that they are a very good imitation of the $20 greenbacks.

In order to explain how it is that he can give watches away, WESTBROOK prints upon one of his many circulars a letter which even in this hot weather can force a smile, and is to the following effect:

Read the following letter from the Crown Agent to the Consul:

LONDON, June, 1867.

To the London Consul at New-York, Greeting:

Whereas, the failure of the house of SEARS & PRESTON, in which our Government is indirectly interested, necessitates the speedy settlement of the books of that house. The Government has attached and shipped by the steamer *Western Metropolis*, three hundred and forty-six cases of watches, twelve dozen each, (49,824) schedule inclosed. I have arranged with the officer of customs for free importation, therefore no duties will be charged. You are instructed, on receipt of the invoice, to place the goods at the disposal of any responsible jewelry-house, who, in your judgment, have the best facilities for effecting a rapid sale and quick returns. I expect the watches will bring one-third the original cost at force sale. The well-known reputation of SEARS & PRESTON, as superior watch manufacturers, is a sufficient guarantee in any market. Respectfully yours,

WELLINGTON S. BOYCE,
Agent for the Crown.

Another of the baits thrown out by means of circulars to catch gudgeons is one announcing "A Mysterious Invention," which nowhere says distinctly what it is, but so hints at it that WESTBROOK has doubtless received the dollar from every vulgar-minded person to whom he has sent the circular. These same vulgar persons were still further deluded by having sent them one of the ordinary photographs known in the trade as the "fancy," which are for sale everywhere, but WESTBROOK had printed upon the backs of those he distributed a promise that for $1 he would send six pictures that should be uniquely lascivious.

These, which have been noticed, are only a few of the many devices of WESTBROOK in getting something for nothing, and the paraphernalia of his office really displays a fertility in the invention of swindles that is remarkable, and puts him at the head of gift enterprise operators.

The officers seized, among other things in the office, several thousand envelopes already directed to parties in all parts of the United States, hardly a county throughout the Union being unrepresented among them. His operations have for two years past been very extensive, many thousands of letters having come to his address through the Post-office. Several times he has adopted an *alias*, but on every such occasion the Post-office officials have refused to deliver him his letters, and he has been driven back to the use of his own name.

Justice DODGE held the prisoner for an examination.

The Child Abduction Case—The Testimony of the Complainant Impeached.

The examination in the Maynard-Archibald case was resumed yesterday afternoon, before Justice DODGE, at Jefferson Market Police Court.

Mr. ANTHON, for the defence, called separately ELIZABETH MOORE, MARY GILLESPIE and MARY McGOWAN, each of whom swore positively that when MARIA SMITH DESMOND went back to Mrs. McGOWAN's on the 18th of June, from No. 149 Stanton-street, she said that she had given up her child, and had received $250 from the uncle of the child, JOSEPH L. CANFIELD, for doing so; $200 of which money had been placed in a savings bank for her benefit, and $50 had been given to her for her immediate use. The defence also called CAROLINE GREEN and REBECCA GREEN, both of whom testified that MARIA SMITH DESMOND, before leaving the residence of Mrs. MAYNARD, had talked of giving up the child, and expressed her willingness to do so, provided she received the money. She had been promised, but that she was afraid if she gave up the child first she would not get the money.

The examination was adjourned until Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Police Trials.

Police Commissioners ACTON and MANIERRE yesterday investigated charges against a large number of policemen. The cases were of the most trivial character. Generally, the complainants failed to appear. Officers HART, DAVIS, MCSALLE and HURSCH, of the Sixth Precinct, were charged with neglect of duty in that a burglary was committed within the district guarded by them, without their knowledge. Clothing worth $300 was taken from the store No. 110 Chatham-street, on the night of June 9. The burglars entered through Pearl-street. The burglars conducted their business very quietly, and it did not appear that there was any dereliction on the part of the officers, so the case fell to the ground.

Officers TIMOTHY FALVEY and DAVID JENKINS, of the Thirteenth Precinct, were charged with neglect of duty. FRANCIS REILLY complained that while riding on a car in Avenue B he and a friend were assaulted by other men, and Officer JENKINS, when called on to arrest them failed to do so. No evidence was given against the other officer. Officer JENKINS brought evidence to show that the complainant was intoxicated on the occasion referred to, and that he (the officer) was not called on to make the arrest until some time after the assailants had left the car. The decision, as usual, was reserved.

Board of Councilmen.

A special meeting of the Board was held yesterday, the President, JAMES G. BRINKMAN, in the chair.

Councilman FLYNN moved that all the absent members should be considered as acting in contempt of the rules of the Board.

After a lengthy discussion in which some of the members took the ground that an excuse was afforded for not being present in consequence of the unimportance of the business to be transacted, while others persisted that the public interests demanded the frequent meetings of the Board, a vote was taken and the motion lost.

On motion, the Sergeant-at-Arms was instructed to prevent members leaving the room without special permission of the Board.

A resolution for the further extension of the Croton main laid in Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, was carried.

It was also ordered that South-street, from Market to Corlears-street, be paved with Belgian pavement.

A resolution appropriating $3,500 as compensation to the Clerk of the Common Council for the compilation of the Manual of the Corporation for the year 1867, and providing for the publication of 10,000 copies, was voted upon and lost.

The Board then adjourned to meet on Monday next.

Metropolitan Fire Department.

The Board held their regular weekly meeting yesterday, all the Commissioners being present, President SHALER in the chair.

The Chief-Engineer presented his regular monthly report, showing the total number of alarms of fire to be 76, 11 of which were false. The number of fires discovered and extinguished by individual companies was 26.

The Committee on Appointments reported the following appointments, made during the month of June:

P. W. Hand, Engineer, Steamer, Engine Co. No. 9.
Morris Brown, fireman, Engine Company No. 15.
Robert Gemmel, fireman, Engine Company No. 19.
Thomas Kelly, fireman, Engine Company No. 20.
Michael Dunn, fireman, Engine Company No. 31.
Richard Webb, fireman, H. and L. Company No. 1.
Wm. Johnson, fireman, H. and L. Company No. 3.
W. H. Hepburn, fireman, H. and L. Company No. 7.
James H. Prout, book-keeper.
Joseph C. Scully, bellringer, Post-office Tower.
Robert Beatty, bellringer, Jefferson Market Tower.
John Downey, bellringer, Essex Market Tower.
ALEX. SHALER, JAMES GALWAY, M. B. WILSON, J. G. ABBE, Committee on Appointments.

The Committee on Appointments reported the following resignations to have been accepted during the month of June:

Wm. Mullins, fireman, H. and L. Company No. 3.
Robert Anderson, book-keeper, from 15th inst.

A communication was received from the Chief-Engineer of the Brooklyn Fire Department, requesting the loan of a steam fire-engine for a period of ten days. Referred to Committee on Apparatus.

The Committee on Finance reported the examination of certain bills, the same being approved, and recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he hereby is authorized and directed to pay, and charge the same to their respective accounts.

The Board then adjourned.

Fire Department Estimate for 1868.

The Mayor, Comptroller and Fire Commissioners met last week, as a Board of Estimate, according to law, upon the expenses of the Fire Department for the year 1868, His Honor presiding. After considering the propriety of extending the paid and steam organization above Fifty-ninth-street at once, on the basis required, which would be attended with an additional expense of almost $160,000, it was resolved, by a vote of 4 to 3, to strike out that item from the present estimate. It was agreed that increased facilities were required, but the Board, desiring to consult economy, propose to meet again and consider what arrangements can be made with less expense, to partially attain the same object.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans and Port-au-Prince.

It appears from the following correspondence that the yellow fever has caused several deaths at New-Orleans and Port-au-Prince:

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 1, 1867.

Dr. Ed. B. Dalton, Sanitary Superintendent Metropolitan Board of Health, No. 301 Mott-street:

For the week ending June 30, three deaths by yellow fever in this city were reported by the Board of Health. Lieut. DEWEY, Fourth Cavalry, died yesterday of yellow fever. He arrived here sick from Indianola, Texas, where yellow fever is reported to have appeared.

T. A. McPARLIN,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director.

CUSTOM HOUSE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

SIR: I herewith transmit for your information and guidance a copy of a dispatch from H. E. PECK, late Minister resident United States at Hayti, which I received from the Treasury Department with the request that it be sent to you, in order that prompt measures may be taken to prevent the introduction of that terrible disease, the yellow fever into this port. Respectfully your obedient servant,

G. W. EMBREE, Deputy Collector.

To JOHN SWINBURNE, M. D.,
Health Officer, Staten Island.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI,
May 23, 1867.

SIR: I esteem it my duty to call your attention to the serious danger to the public health of our country, growing out of the somewhat extensive importation into it of rags from Hayti. The rags which are sent abroad from this country are mainly, if not wholly, gathered in the streets, and are seldom if ever, in proper condition for export. And when yellow fever is raging here, as it now is in this city, there is not a bale which goes abroad which does not carry sufficient infection to poison every city in the Union.

My attention was called to this matter by seeing, an hour ago, what I had reason to believe was the bedding used at the time of his death by an Italian captain, who had died near me yesterday after a few hours' sickness with yellow fever, thrown upon the highway.

I make no question that the infected parcel will be in the sacks of the rag-pickers before night, and that within a week it will be on its way to New-York or Boston.

As the season threatens to be sickly in the United States, you will perhaps consider the subject I have presented of sufficient importance to be communicated to the health officers of our different ports.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. E. PECK.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, U. S. A.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

EXCITING BASE BALL MATCH IN BROOKLYN—MUTUAL VS. ECKFORD.

One of the sharpest fielding games of the season, and decidedly the most interesting and exciting, was played at the Union grounds yesterday. The contestants were the well-known Eckford Club of Brooklyn, and the famous Mutual Club of New-York, and the game was the first of a home and home series. The day was extremely warm, but notwithstanding this fact a large crowd was present to witness the encounter.

The game opened with the sharpest kind of fielding, the Eckfords making blank scores in the first three innings, while the Mutuals scored but one run in the first five innings. After this point the New-Yorkers got down to their work, and although the score stood 13 to 10 against them at the end of the seventh inning, they reduced this odds so quickly that the game stood a tie at the end of the ninth. At this juncture the Mutuals refused to play the tenth inning, claiming that they were not compelled to. To this the Eckfords consented, but afterward, finding that the rules made it necessary to finish a game tied on the ninth inning, claimed that the game should go on. To this the Mutuals assented, but when they went on the field for that purpose the Eckfords refused to play. So the game was declared a draw.

We cannot speak in too high praise of the fielding of both Clubs—the Eckfords particularly, while the Mutuals were not far behind them. A severe injury sustained by MARTIN in the fourth inning compelled his withdrawal from the game; but for this, the result might have been different. The score is as follows:

ECKFORD.	Outs.	Runs.	MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.
Klein, 1st b	2	4	Hatfield, 2d b	5	1
Swandel, p	1	5	Waterman, 3d b	2	4
Mills, 3d b	2	4	Devyr, s. s	2	4
Fesler, l. f	3	2	Martin, p	1	4
Ryan, c. f	3	1	R. Hunt, c. f	1	4
Patterson, 2d b	5	0	Jewett, c	3	2
Grim, r. f	4	1	Zeller, l. f	5	1
Josh. Snyder, s. s	2	2	Bierman, 1st b	5	0
Nelson, c	5	1	McMahon, r. f	3	0
Total	27	20	Total	27	20

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Eckford	0	0	0	3	0	3	7	3	4—20
Mutual	1	0	0	0	0	4	5	5	5—20

Umpire—Mr. MILLS, of the Atlantic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. SIMONSON and DONGAN.
Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.
Flycatches—Eckford, 10; Mutual, 7.
Out on fouls—Eckford, 6; Mutual, 5.
Passed balls—NELSON, 7; JEWETT, 6.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.

Detective SMITH arrested MARY McGLONE, an Irish woman, on suspicion of having stolen a $150 gold watch from her cousin, Mrs. ELLEN CLANCY, of No. 279 Elizabeth-street. When arraigned before the Court the prisoner confessed her guilt, and appeared willing to restore the watch, which is highly prized as a relic by the owner. The Detective accompanied MARY to the upper part of the City in search of the property. Mrs. CLANCY declined to press the complaint any further.

A DRUGGIST ARRESTED.

J. DELMONICO LITTLE, the reputed proprietor of a drugstore at No. 259 Ninth-avenue, was arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday on the complaint of Coroner WILLIAM C. GOVER, who accuses the prisoner of having committed a misdemeanor in selling laudanum without properly labeling the bottle. It will be remembered that a jury impaneled on Saturday by Coroner GOVER, in the case of AUGUST HOMAN, a German, who committed suicide the previous day by swallowing laudanum at No. 111 West Thirty-sixth-street, found a verdict in accordance with the facts, and censured the druggist for his violation of the law governing the sale of poisons. As the Coroner had no power to commit the accused for trial, he made the present complaint against LITTLE, in order that the magistrate should take proper cognizance of the case. Since his arrest, LITTLE has been very insulting in his demeanor, and announced his determination to "make the Coroner sweat for it." He was not heeded by Mr. GOVER, however, who pressed the complaint with greater persistence. When the case came up yesterday, Mr. GEO. H. McKAY, Clerk to the Board of Coroners, appeared before the magistrate and requested an adjournment, as Coroner GOVER was detained with a case up-town. The request was granted and the examination set down for Monday, the 15th inst, the accused being admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.

JOHANNA SEAMAN, of No. 134 Pearl-street, caused the arrest of ROBERT WILSON, 33 years of age, a native of Albany and a resident of Brooklyn, whom she accused of having broken into the broker's office, room No. 16, at No. 134 Pearl-street, occupied by SYDNEY B. BEVANS, by means of false keys, and stealing therefrom a quantity of cigars valued at $15. When arraigned before the Court the prisoner denied his guilt despite the fact that the complainant had testified that she caught him in the act of leaving the office. WILSON was held for trial.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

Officer WHELAN arrested LAWRENCE McMANUS, a hack-driver, yesterday afternoon, for reckless driving, he having knocked down and run over a little boy named MICHAEL J. DEVLIN, residing in Thompson-street. The accident occurred in Varick-street, near St. John's Park, and the boy had both of his legs broken, and was taken to the New-York Hospital for care and treatment. McMANUS was arraigned before the magistrate and locked up to await the result of the boy's injuries.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

A MEDICAL JEREMY DIDDLER.

A young physician named STEPHEN F. SMITH, residing at No. 18 Washington-place, makes an affidavit which shows that he saw an advertisement on the 16th of April last, that a physician wanted an assistant at No. 126 Ninth-street. SMITH applied at that place, and there met a man who gave his name as Dr. ROBERT A. KING, who stated to him that he (KING) was doing a large business and wished a partner. SMITH preferred to go as an assistant, but KING said he wanted a partner who would advance $500. KING represented his receipts to be $30, $40 and sometimes as high as $100 per day, and for the $500 he would give a partner a one half interest in the business. SMITH said he could not command $500 but could pay $200, which KING finally consented to take on account, the remainder to be paid on the ensuing 1st of July. Believing these representations SMITH gave the $200, and soon discovered that the receipts of the business were not $30 or $40 and that all of KING's representations were false, and thereupon he had him arrested for obtaining money by false pretences. KING was committed in default of $1,500 bail to answer.

MORE YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.

On the 1st day of June last, PATRICK HOUGHLIN, residing at No. 263 West Thirty-second-street, missed $400 in greenbacks from a trunk in which he had placed them, and afterward discovered that his brother, MICHAEL HOUGHLIN, a boy of 15 years, had taken them, and spent the most of the money, according to his own statement, in buying horses, saddles and watches. The boy having confessed the crime before the Court, was committed to answer the charge of grand larceny in default of $1,500 bail.

NEW WAY TO PAY NEW DEBTS.

The affidavit of JOHN MURPHY states that ANDREW McKEE came to the Tremont House, yesterday, and called for refreshments, which obtained he refused to pay for, and payment being demanded, in lieu of the legal currency of the republic, he drew a Derringer pistol and threatened to shoot MURPHY. The latter, not relishing this unique method of liquidation, called in Officer FAIRFIELD and had McKEE arrested. The prisoner gave bail in $1,500 to answer a charge of felonious assault and battery.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

WM. S. HOUSEMAN, No. 504 West Forty-fourth-street, states that on the night of the 1st inst., about 9 o'clock, he was passing through Broome-street near Thompson-street, when he was set upon and assaulted by PATRICK JOHNSON and FRANK KENNY, JOHNSTON striking him on the neck and knocking him against an iron railing. KENNY then kicked him and both together knocked him down and robbed him of a masonic breastpin, his hat and $300 in money. After the robbery they kicked him until he was senseless and then ran off, but were pursued by Officer MURRAY, of the Eighth Precinct, who succeeded in arresting them both and taking them to the Station-house, where HOUSEMAN identified them. The prisoners were committed in default of $5,000 bail each to answer at the Court of General Sessions. Both prisoners were also committed in default of $500 each to answer for assault and battery on CHARLES COOK on the 2d of July.

DELUDED BY AN ADVERTISEMENT.

JOHN VREIDMANN, No. 222 First-avenue, states that about the 8th of May last an advertisement appeared in one of the German papers of the City asking for a partner with a small capital to go into the whisky distillery business. PATRICK WEIR, No. 304 East Twentieth-street, was the advertiser he called on, paid him $300, and entered into copartnership with him. A few days after WEIR asked VREIDMANN, who cannot read English, to sign a paper, which VREIDMANN did, not knowing its purport. WEIR then ordered him off the premises, saying he had signed the paper and now had no business there, and threatened to kick him off if he did not go. VREIDMANN therefore alleges that WEIR fraudulently obtained the $300 from him, and the latter gave bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge.

MINOR CASES.

ELIZA DAVIS, MARGARET SCANLAN, BRIDGET REILLEY and MARY FARRELL, common vagrants and prostitutes, were sent to the Workhouse for a term of four months each. ANNIE SCOTT and MARY STEWART for a like offence received the term of six months each in the Workhouse.

MARY HORTON was committed for trial at the Special Sessions for the larceny of $10 from CHARLES B. VANDERBECK, No. 85 Varick-street.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CASUALTIES.—A boy named DOUGHERTY, residing at No. 492 Greenwich-street, had his hand so badly shattered by the premature discharge of a pistol that the member had to be amputated....PETER McDERMOTT, of No. 114 Washington-street, was severely injured by a case of goods falling upon him at No. 52 South-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....JANE McNALLY ran after a Third-avenue car and fell in the street, being severely injured. She was taken home to her residence in Morrisania....DENNIS J. O'KEEFE, aged six years, was run over in Bleecker-street by an express wagon and dangerously injured. The boy was carried home in Mott-street, near Prince, and the driver, PATRICK TRACY, was arrested....GEORGE McDONNELL, aged 16 years, living at No. 62 Grand-street, Williamsburgh, was run over by car No. 105 of the Grand-street line, near the corner of Sullivan and Canal streets, having one of his feet badly crushed. He was carried home....ELEANOR RISE, of No. 77 Charlton-street, and aged 11 years, was run over by a baker's wagon on the corner of Varick and Spring streets, when both her legs and one thigh were fractured. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition....ALEX. MARSHALL, a resident of Paterson, N. J., and 40 years of age, was prostrated by the heat on the corner of Division street and the Bowery. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital......JOHN SHERIDAN, aged 18, and residing in Williamsburgh, cut his hand severely while at work in Fulton street. He was taken to the New York Hospital......Yesterday afternoon SAMUEL BEIFRECHT, 34 years of age, and a German, fell through the hatchway of No. 12 Vesey-street, and was severely injured. He was taken to the New York Hospital......JAMES O'MEARA, aged 60 years, was accidentally knocked down by a pedestrian on the corner of Chatham and Baxter-streets, when he was severely injured in the hip. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

CORONER'S CASES.—HENRY BRINCKMAN, of No. 201 West Forty-first-street, aged 8 years, was drowned on Tuesday evening while bathing in the North River near Forty-first-street. His body was recovered, and Coroner WILDEY held the inquest; verdict in accordance....The body of an unknown man was found yesterday in the North River, near Eleventh-street, apparently 35 years of age. Coroner WILDEY was notified....On Tuesday afternoon Mr. MICHAEL REDDEN, aged 4 years, whose parents reside at No. 26 Desbrosses-street, was run over by car No. 104 of the Grand-street and Cross-town Railroad, and almost instantly killed. The conductor was arrested and an inquest held by Coroner WILDEY. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and the conductor was discharged. The driver, OSCAR CORNWALL, escaped at the time of the accident, and was arrested yesterday by Officer WHEELAN, of the Fifth Precinct. When the officer found the Coroner that functionary informed him that the jury held the driver and conductor blameless, and also requested him to tell Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth Precinct, to discharge the driver. This the Captain declined to do for some unexplained reason, sending the prisoner before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs Police Court for committal. The magistrate declined to meddle in the case, saying that the Captain's request was a strange one, after a Coroner's jury had rendered their verdict. In this extremity the unfortunate driver was conveyed back to the station-house, where he is locked up without any cause or complaint....SAMUEL ALLEN, of No. 318 Third-avenue, aged 18 years, fell from a tree in the yard of No. 66 East Twenty-fifth-street, and was so severely injured that he died yesterday morning. Coroner WILDEY held the inquest; verdict, accidental death.

THE METROPOLITAN REVENUE BOARD.—The members of this Board met yesterday and held a short session. A resolution was passed detailing officers for duties in the several departments, and a Special Committee, consisting of E. W. FARRINGTON and G. W. MOSBY, was appointed to examine Inspectors of Spirits with reference to their competency to discharge the duties required of them. Yesterday the officers seized four hundred barrels of spirits at Pier No. 7 North River, and sixty-five barrels which were being transported through the streets, the same not being properly branded.

TERRIBLE DESTITUTION.—Officer MONAHAN of the Eighteenth Precinct found MARY ANN MURPHY begging in the street, she having a dead infant in her arms at the time. The poor creature stated that she lived at No. 38 Mulberry-street where she was delivered of her babe on Tuesday morning, and the child died soon after. She was begging in order to procure money to defray the burial expenses. Capt. CAMERON sent Mrs. MURPHY and the body of the child to Bellevue Hospital for care and treatment.

ACADEMY OF MOUNT ST. VINCENT.—Yesterday the annual distribution of premiums to the pupils of the Mount St. Vincent Academy was made. After the performance of some choice selections of music, some appropriate remarks were made by Archbishop McCloskey, and the premiums were then distributed, Miss Kate Beecham receiving the gold premium for the best essay.

The Exposition Gold Medal.—Messrs. Steinway & Sons, at noon yesterday, received a cable telegram from Paris informing them that they have been awarded the first gold medal for greatest perfection in grand, square and upright pianos, with the strongest indorsement of the jury; thus corroborating the official press dispatch which placed them at the head of the list.

Alleged Attempt at Suicide.—Edward Benbix, 19 years of age, and a native of Germany, was found on Tuesday night in Canal-street near Baxter, suffering from the effects of a dose of laudanum, supposed to have been swallowed with suicidal intent. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A Desperate Pair of Burglars.—About 11:30 o'clock Monday night the grocery store of Nicholas Hoffman, corner of Raymond and Bolivar streets, was entered by three fellows for the purpose of robbery. The attention of Officer Strong, of the Forty-fourth Police Precinct, was attracted by the cry of "Thief," when he proceeded to the place, and arrested a man named Andrew Dailey, *alias* Andrew Devine. While taking him to the station-house the officer received a violent blow with a jimmy on the the head which nearly stunned him. Recovering himself he struck his prisoner on the head with his club, and knocked him down. It subsequently appeared that the policeman was struck by a confederate of the prisoner. At the time the accused was brought out of the store the clerk, a young man named Gotlieb Schmidt, was attacked by one of the party, and cut in the arm with a knife, causing a serious wound, and it may result in the loss of his arm. Roundsman Eden subsequently arrested a young man named Daniel Callihan, on suspicion of being implicated in the affair. Dailey was recognized as one of a party who attempted to perpetrate a burglary on the corner of Clermont and Dekalb avenues the night previous. The accused were committed for examination by Justice Cornwell.

Arrested on a Serious Charge.—A man named George B. Lane, residing at Weeksville, (Ninth Ward, Brooklyn,) was arrested on Tuesday evening by Officer Wilson, of the Forty-third Police Precinct, on suspicion of having been the cause of the death of a boy named John Gainder, aged 9 years. When last seen, it is alleged, that the boy was in company of the accused, which was on the 17th of June. There is nothing definite, however, as to the manner of the boy's death, whether by accident or otherwise. Lane is held for a hearing.

Explosion of Fireworks.—Some boys, firing crackers, ignited a lot of fireworks in front of the store of Charles Trum, No. 54 Lafayette-avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, causing a loud explosion. The fire extended to the store, and damage to the amount of $300 was suffered. The flames were speedily extinguished by the proprietor and neighbors.

Theft of Watches.—A sneak thief came into the jewelry store of Charles J. Gebhardt, No. 1,323 Fulton-avenue, yesterday afternoon, and after pricing some articles, managed to steal three watches, in all valued at $240, with which he escaped.

Accident.—Michael McBride was severely injured, yesterday, while at work on a canal-boat, near Atlantic Dock Basin, by the falling of a bar of iron, which crushed his leg. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PRIZE—EFFECT OF THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION OF DECEMBER 1863—REMISSION OF FORFEITURE BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—WHEN UNAUTHORIZED.

The steamer Grey Jacket and cargo appellants vs. The United States.—This is a noted case of prize. The facts in detail have been heretofore stated in these columns. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court:

This case comes before us by appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

In the night of the 30th of December, 1863, the steamer *Gray Jacket* was discovered running out of Mobile Bay by the gunboat *Kennebec*, one of the blockading fleet. The darkness of the night enabled the steamer to avoid the pursuing vessel. In the morning she was seen endeavoring to escape to the southward and eastward. The *Kennebec* fired a gun across her bows. She hauled down her colors and hove to. The captors took possession of her. Her cargo was found to consist of about 500 bales of cotton and a few other articles of small value. She was put in charge of a prize crew and sent to New-Orleans for adjudication. The claimant, Meaher, was examined *in preparatoris*. He states that he was born in Maine; he had lived thirty years in Mobile; he was a citizen of Alabama, and owed his allegiance to that State; he was Captain of the *Gray Jacket* and owned the vessel and cargo. The vessel was bound for Havana. He built her near Mobile; the cotton with which she was loaded was raised in Alabama.

Flynn, the mate, was also examined. According to his affidavit, she sailed under English colors. Her machinery had broken down, and she was in a disabled condition when captured. He says, "She was taken running the blockade." * * * "The owners of the vessel were Capt. Meaher and brother." * * * "They also owned half the cargo. The balance was for Confederate Government account. * * * "I know the *Grey Jacket*, on the trip on which she was captured; had attempted to sail covertly and secretly from Mobile, then under a blockade; she could not have left otherwise than secretly." * * * "J. M. and T. Meaher owned the vessel and half the cargo; the Confederate Government owned the other half."

Among the papers found on board was an agreement between the claimant and Myres, a military officer and agent of the rebel Government, whereby it was stipulated that "the Government will furnish the whole cargo of cotton, and will make over to the owners of the vessel one-half of the cotton, in consideration of which the owners do agree to deliver the other half belonging to the Government at Havana, free of charge, except half of the expenses of pressing and storing incurred at Mobile."

That "the said steamer is to return to Mobile, if practicable, if not, then to some other Confederate port; and the Government is to be allowed one-half of the carrying capacity of the steamer on the return voyage," at rates specified:

And that, "in the event of a partial loss of the outward cargo, the portion of cotton saved is to be equally divided between the parties at the port of destination; and any loss of the inward cargo to be settled on the principle of general average, so far as the cargo is concerned." Meaher's affidavit *in preparatoris* was taken on the 26th of February, 1864. It ignored the interest of his brother in the vessel and cargo, and alleged the property of both to be in himself. It concealed the ownership of half the cargo by the rebel Government and the contract between him and the rebel military agent. Upon these subjects not a word was uttered. On the 21st of March he filed an answer and claim, which do not differ materially from his affidavit *in preparatoris*.

The Court ordered the paper to be stricken from the files, but gave him leave to file an affidavit, which was accordingly done on the 29th of August following. This affidavit sets up an entirely new set of facts. According to its averments, he never sympathized with nor gave any aid to the rebellion. The steamer was built to enable him to get away with as much as possible of his property. He did not take his family with him, lest it might excite suspicion and defeat his object. The rebel Government furnished none of the cotton with which his vessel was laden. He was compelled to agree that one-half of it should be taken on account of that Government, and also to assent to the provisions of the contract with the rebel military agent. Otherwise he would not have been allowed to depart. It was his intention, upon reaching Havana, to claim all the cotton as his property, and to appropriate the proceeds entirely to himself. On the 18th of March, 1864, he took the oath prescribed by the President's Proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863. He is not within any of its exceptions, and is entitled by its provisions to the restoration of the property.

The Court below condemned the vessel and cargo as prize of war, and the decree is before us for review.

In this Court a motion was made at the hearing and argued at length, for an order for further proof to enable the claimant to establish the facts set forth in the affidavit as to his loyalty to the United States, and the motives and object of his departure from Mobile with the vessel and cargo; and also to enable him to bring before this Court the remission by the Secretary of the Treasury, bearing date of the 26th of March, 1866, of all right and claim to the property as forfeited to the United States" "so far as such forfeiture was incurred under the provisions of the act of July 13, 1861, and not otherwise." The Court consented to receive the paper at once without further proof, and it is properly in the case.

The questions for our consideration are:

The effect of the amnesty proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863, in connection with oath of the claimant.

The propriety of making an order for further proof.

And whether the remission by the Secretary of the Treasury entitles the claimant to the restoration of the vessel and cargo.

The proposition as to the proclamation and oath was not pressed in the argument here. If it were relied upon the answers are obvious and conclusive. There is no satisfactory proof that the claimant is not in one of the classes of excepted persons. His own affidavit, under the circumstances, is clearly insufficient to establish the negative. "Property cases, where the rights of third persons shall have intervened," are excluded in terms by the proclamation.

The proclamation is founded upon the act of July 17, 1862, and has reference only to property subject to confiscation as there denounced.

Both the statute and proclamation are wholly silent as to maritime captures like the one before us, and neither has any application to that class of cases. In no view of the subject can this proclamation be held to extinguish the liability of a vessel and cargo running the blockade and seized in *flagrante delicto*. It would be a strange result in such a case if the subsequent oath of the claimant were allowed to establish his innocence and compel the restitution of the property.

This is not a proper case for an order for further proof. The order is always made with extreme caution, and only where the ends of justice clearly require it. The claimant forfeited all right to ask it by the guilty concealment in his first affidavit and in his subsequent affidavit and claim. The allowance would hold out the strongest temptation to subornation of perjury. There is nothing to warrant such an exercise of our discretion. We are entirely satisfied with the testimony in this case, and entertain no doubt of the correctness of the conclusions we draw from it. If the allegation of the claimants is true, he postponed his effort to escape too long to derive any benefit from it. The law does not tolerate such delay. The motion is overruled.

The order of the Secretary of the Treasury does not affect the case. It is limited in its terms to the rights of the United States, arising from forfeiture under the act of July 13, 1861. That act provides "that all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, coming from a State or part of a State in rebellion" "into the other parts of the United States, * * * "by land or water," * * * "shall, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same," * * * "be forfeited to the United States." It contains nothing as to goods and vessels going from a rebel to a foreign or neutral port.

The *Gray Jacket* was not proceeding to a loyal State. It is true that after this objection was taken by the Attorney-General to the authority of the Secretary to interpose, the claimant amended his petition by inserting the averment that he was attempting to take the property "into the loyal States by way of Havana—if his vessel should prove fit for the voyage." But this does not recall what he had before sworn, nor change the facts as they are disclosed in the record. In his first affidavit he said, "the voyage began at Mobile and was to have ended at Havana." "In case we had arrived at our destined port, I think I should have reshipped the cargo to some port where I could have obtained a better price for it than I could obtain there." The mate also testified "that the voyage began at Mobile and was to have ended at Havana." The claimant in his affidavit speaks of going to Havana, but was silent as to going beyond there to any of the loyal States; and nowhere disclosed such a purpose until he amended his petition to the Secretary under the pressure of the occasion. We are satisfied that at the time of the capture no such intention existed. This brings the vessel and cargo within the exception prescribed by the Secretary. The order does not reach the case. But if the order of the Secretary were unqualified that the property should be released and discharged, the result would be the same. The power of the Secretary to remit forfeitures and penalties is defined and limited by law. The jurisdiction is a special one and he may not transcend it. If he do his act is void. He has no power to remit in any case of property captured as maritime prize of war. The subject lies wholly beyond the sphere of his authority. The liability of the property is irrespective of the *status domicile*, guilt or innocence of the owner. If it come from enemy territory, it bears the impress of enemy property. If it belong to a loyal citizen of the country of the captors, it is, nevertheless, as much liable to condemnation as if owned by a citizen or subject of the hostile country, or by the hostile government itself. The only qualification of these rules is, that when, upon the breaking out of hostilities, or as soon after as possible, the owner escape with such property as he can take with him, or in good faith thus early removes his property, with the view of putting it beyond the dominion of the hostile power, the property in such cases is exempt from the liability which would otherwise attend it.

Such, with this limitation, is the settled law of this and of all other prize courts. The case before us, as we view it, has no redeeming feature. It has no claim to the benefit of the exception we have mentioned. The vessel and cargo were properly condemned as enemy property and for breach of the blockade. There is nothing persuasive to a different conclusion.

The decree of the Court below is affirmed.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

ILLICIT DISTILLING.

The United States vs. James Freel.—The accused was put on trial charged with having been engaged in distilling without paying the special tax required by the Internal Revenue Law.

The evidence for the Government showed that Freel was licensed as a distiller before September last, but did not renew his license after the change in the law, which went into effect on the 1st of September; that he was detected in distilling after the 1st of September, and his still was seized and forfeited without opposition; that he bought in the property at the Marshal's sale, and putting it up again was again detected in distilling, whereupon his still was seized a second time, and this indictment was found.

The testimony of his offence was so conclusive that the jury had no hesitation in convicting him, and they rendered a verdict of guilty.

The District-Attorney thereupon moved for sentence.

The Judge in passing sentence, after referring to the provisions of the law said: "This is a stringent law, but it is the law and must be enforced. The law has provided two ways of securing its enforcement, by seizure of the property employed in violation of the law and by fine and imprisonment of the offenders. This is provided in order to deter others from offending, as well as to punish the offender himself. You went into this business when you must have known that it was illegal. You were notified that you were violating the law and that the eyes of the Government officers were upon you, but you kept on. Your still was then seized and forfeited by legal proceedings; but instead of being warned by this, you bought the property in when sold under the decree of the Court, and with it you renewed your illegal practices. You seem to have understood, as it seems to have been understood by others, that the revenue laws can be violated with impunity. This *must* be understood otherwise. You are the first criminal who has been brought before the Court of the United States in New-York or Brooklyn for sentence under this statute. There are no mitigating circumstances in your case, and the Court has therefore determined to make of your case an example to others, that all may know what is the result of violating the revenue laws of the United States. The Court therefore imposes upon you the extreme penalty of the law, and sentences you to be imprisoned in the Albany Penitentiary for the period of two years, and to pay a fine of $1,000.

ANOTHER CASE.

Hugh Mulraney, also convicted of illicit distilling, was brought up for sentence. He had a still in his dwelling-house, right under his parlor, which was a well-furnished room, and the house showed no signs of having any such business carried on there.

Mulraney's counsel read to the Court affidavits in mitigation, stating that he had hired the place to another man, and was not himself interested in the still; that he was himself away from the house the most of the time, and that he had a wife and six children.

The Court in passing sentence said that the remarks of the Court in the previous case of Freel were in part applicable to this prisoner; that he knew that the still was in his house and must have known that it was there in violation of the law, but the Court taking into view the considerations which had been advanced and the fact that perhaps his case had not been presented as strongly as it might have been, would not impose the extreme penalty, would impose no fine, but would sentence the prisoner to be imprisoned in the Albany Penitentiary for twelve months.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

INDEMNITY INSTEAD OF AN INJUNCTION.

James Harrison vs. The American Bell Company.—This was a motion for a preliminary injunction for the infringement of a patent. The plaintiff moved upon his bill of complaint and upon affidavits sustaining the same, and alleged irregularities in the formation of the American Bell Company, making sundry charges against the Company; as that it was formed partly on the basis of spurious checks purporting to be signed by such men as Homer Morgan and Thomas Nelson; that it did not make the annual report required by State laws, and that it sold cast iron bells, passing them off for steel.

The defendant denied the infringement, but did not attempt to explain away the alleged irregularities of the Company. Judge Shipman decided that instead of an injunction, he would compel the defendant to give indemnity to the amount of $2,000, to indemnify the plaintiff for all damages he might sustain by reason of the alleged infringement.

J. Van Santvoord and Amos G. Hull, for plaintiff; Mr. Day for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—July 3.

Before Judge Peckham.

SEVERAL SUITS IN EJECTMENT—PLAINTIFF TO ELECT.

Moses W. S. Jackson, a minor, by Elise Farrand, Guardian ad litem vs. Anna M. Jackson—Two suits have been commenced by the same plaintiff against the same defendant for the same cause of action. These facts are undisputed. They are what in legal parlance are known as ejectment suits. Suit No. 1, was commenced on the 25th of April last. The defendant answered, and the plaintiff put in a reply in this action by his attorneys, Messrs. Levin & Ham. On the 25th of May following, a second suit was commenced by plaintiff's attorney, W. H. Taggard, against the defendant, for the same cause of action. The attorney for plaintiff in each suit have the proper authority to commence the several actions.

Mr. S. F. Cowdrey, for the defendant moved the Court that an order be made compelling the plaintiff to elect which suit he would prosecute, and that the other be discontinued with costs.

Judge Peckham said he had some doubts as to the power of the Court to make such an order. On what principle could the order asked for be made?

Mr. Cowdrey, for defendant, said he made it on the principle that the Court had authority over parties to an action as well as over attorneys. Here was a case where it seemed the attorneys in each of the suits had written authority to commence them. Hence the attorneys were all right, but the defendant would be a sufferer unless the Court could come to his rescue. It is, said counsel, an admitted fact, that both suits refer to the same thing. As to the one first commenced, issue has been joined by the service of a reply. In the second suit the defendant, in his answer, sets up as one of his defences the former suit in bar, which the code permits. But why should we be compelled to defend two actions brought by different attorneys, whose interests, if we are to judge from what has transpired on this motion, are as diverse as that of the parties to the suits. We wish relief in some way. We do not wish to be at the expense of defending two actions, when the decision made in one of them will answer every purpose. There must be some relief somewhere, and if we can't get it here on this motion, where can we?

Judge Peckham.—I would like to hear from the other side.

Mr. Taggard said he had full authority to commence the action. It was an action of ejectment; he had long been familiar with the property in dispute, and for several years had been the counsel for the plaintiff. He had a written authority to commence the suit.

The counsel in the suit first instituted, said he had also a written authority. He had the first chance; he had "borne the burden and the heat of the day;" he had been at great expense and trouble in searching titles in New-Jersey and elsewhere. It would be very hard, under the circumstances, to turn him out of court. He insisted very emphatically that the Court had no power to compel a party to elect under such circumstances.

The Court at first considered it a somewhat doubtful point of practice, but finally made an order to the effect that plaintiff elect which action should be proceeded with, and having made such election, to pay the costs of defendant in the other action. Until the costs are paid all proceedings in the live suit are to be stayed.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

Seven cases were disposed of yesterday at the Court of General Sessions, Judge Russel presiding. There were no trials by jury, the prisoners in all instances pleading guilty of the charges against them. Four of the criminals were sentenced to the State Prison and one to the Penitentiary, while two were remanded until Friday for sentence.

The people were represented by Mr. Robert S. Hutchings.

SENTENCED.

George W. Rhodes, a lad 16 years of age, who has been employed of late as a bartender, was arraigned for burglary, to which charge he pleaded guilty. It appears that a Mr. Fearers went to his home at No. 442 East Houston-street, after his day's work, on the evening of the 20th ult., and was surprised to find the prisoner in his room, to which he had gained access by means of false keys. Upon being surprised the burglar presented a loaded revolver at Mr. Fearers, and threatened to shoot him if he made any outcry. Nothing daunted, the proprietor of the apartment rushed upon Rhodes, and quickly disarming him, held him securely until a policeman arrived and took him in to custody. He was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Mary Ann Russell, formerly a domestic at No. 99 Perry-street, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny. The prisoner, on the 24th of June last, stole a watch and chain, valued at $45, from Mr. Ira D. Richmond, Jr., a boarder in the house, and hid the property in the rear yard, where it was afterward found by the Police. Sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Alois Klein, indicted for stealing a horse and wagon, with the usual equipments, all the property of Mr. John H. Drew, of No. 108 West Twenty-fifth-street, pleaded guilty. Mr. Drew left the horse and wagon in front of a building in White-street, on the 24th of June last, and while he was there engaged, some one stole the animal and the vehicle to which it was attached, and drove rapidly away. Late in the afternoon the owner discovered his property in front of the Manhattan Stables, in Forty-second-street, near Seventh-avenue, and upon entering the premises found the prisoner offering the horse and wagon to the proprietor of the stables at a "bargain." Mr. Drew thereupon caused Klein's arrest. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Eliza Brown, *alias* Baumann, was placed at the bar for trial, charged with having robbed her employer, Mrs. Meyer, of No. 156 West Forty-fourth-street, of $156 worth of silver-ware and clothing, on the 22d of February last. The prisoner engaged with Mrs. Meyer on the 21st, and left early on the following morning with the stolen goods. A second indictment was found against her for a similar crime, the complainant in the latter case being Mr. Adolph Russiga, of Fifty-third-street and Tenth-avenue, from whom she stole a watch and other articles, of the aggregate value of $95, on the 26th of last month. She yielded to the overwhelming evidence against herself, and pleaded guilty. State Prison two years and six months.

Hugh McClusky, a boy 16 years old, pleaded guilty to a simple assault and battery charge, preferred against him by another lad named Luke Sullivan, residing at the corner of First-avenue and Thirty-fourth-st. The prisoner was indicted for felonious assault with intent to kill, but in view of certain circumstances of alleged provocation, a minor plea was accepted by the District-Attorney. Penitentiary one year.

REMANDED.

Mary Ann Tiernay, a young Irish servant girl, pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, in having robbed her mistress, a Mrs. Root, of No. 66 West Thirty-sixth-street, of $77 worth of jewelry about three weeks since. Remanded for sentence.

Charles Reiner pleaded guilty to an indictment for grand larceny. The prisoner stole a quantity of silk braid, worth $92, from the store of Benjamin Bradfield, No. 183 Mercer-street, on the 24th ult., while examining some goods with the pretence of wishing to purchase.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-MORROW:

The People *vs.* Wm. C. Smith, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Francis Cyle, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Wm. O'Brien, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Anna Moran, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Annie Smith, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Lewis Levine, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Thos. Ryan, petit larceny.
The People *vs.* Jas. Cassidy, Dennis Meehan, receiving stolen goods.
The People *vs.* Wm. Macklen, John Colbert, Thos. Brennan, burglary, third degree.
The People *vs.* James Culkin, Thomas Hunter, rape.

A Correction.

In the suit of Charles Goodwin and others against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the damages allowed to the plaintiffs on account of iron said to have rusted on the wharf after delivery, the Jury award was $721, and not $5,721, as stated on the 28th ult. This judgment has been appealed from, the plaintiffs showing by evidence that no action could be, in justice, entertained against them for negligence.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 3, 1867.

1,000	U.S 6s. '81, R.	109⅞	600	N. Y. Central	105⅜
35,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	109⅞	16800	do	105⅜
41,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 C.	107¾	67	do	105⅜
500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. R. '65, New	107	100	do	105⅜
11,600	U.S. 5s. 10-40s, C.	101	100	do....2d call	105⅜
25,000	do	101⅛	500	do	105⅜
1,500	Tr. Not. 7 3-10s. First Ser. S'll.	106⅛	100	Erie Railroad.. b30	68
1,500	do.	106⅛	500	do	67⅞
2,000	do...Small	106¼	100	do	67⅞
202,000	do...Sec. Ser	106⅛	300	do...2d call	67⅞
150,000	do. Third Ser.	106⅛	200	Reading R....b7	10⅛
1,000	U. S. 5-20s.'65. C New Is.....S'll	107	100	do	109⅛
2,500	do	106⅝	300	do	109⅛
100,000	do	106⅝	500	Mich. Cen. R.	111
9,000	Tenn. St. 6s new	63¼	100	do	111⅛
10,000	do	63⅛	200	do....2d call	110⅞
9,000	Ga. St. 7s	82½	700	M. S. & N. I.	79
20,000	N. Car. 6s..ex-c	53⅛	100	do	79⅜
10,000	do	53⅛	200	do....2d call	79⅜
4,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	95⅞	110	Chi., B. & Q.	145
1,000	Missouri 6s	95⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts.	86⅝
90,000	O. & M. Cer	29¼	100	do	86
2,000	Hud. Riv. 1st	103¼	200	do	86⅝
1,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	103	500	do	86⅝
1,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M	97	200	do	86⅝
2,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st East. Div.	79	200	do....b30	86⅝
300	Adams Ex. Co	68	400	Chi. & N. W.	46⅛
100	Wells & Fargo Ex.	64	1350	do	46
20	Am. Ex. Co	65⅛	200	do	46⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex. 30 ℔ cent. paid...s10	18⅛	1700	do	46⅛
20	Bk. of Com.	115	200	do	46
31	Continental Bank	102	1000	Chic. & N. W. Prf	66⅜
50	Cen. Nat. Bank	108	200	do	66⅜
25	Fourth N. Bank	105⅛	300	do....2d call	66⅞
100	do	105	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	121⅜
20	Bank St. of N.Y.	1'5	400	do	121⅛
300	Boston W. P.	23⅝	10	Chic. & R. I.	97⅜
100	do	23¼	250	do	97⅜
6	Del. & Hud. C. Co	153⅛	50	do	97⅜
500	West. U. Tel.	45⅛	300	do	97⅜
500	do	45⅜	100	do....b30	97⅜
100	do	45⅛	200	do....b30	97⅜
100	do...2d call b10	45⅜	200	do	97⅜
500	do	45⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. R.	41⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co.	33	100	do	41
300	do	32⅛	12	do	41
25	do	32	300	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	61
100	Mar. Pref.	24⅛	100	do	60⅝
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	37	200	do....b10	61
100	Pacific Mail	140⅛	300	do....2d call	61⅛
500	Hud. R. R.	110⅛	400	Tol., W. & W.	47⅜
			100	do	47⅜
			100	Tol., W. & W. Pr.	70
			200	do	70⅛
			300	do	70⅜
			100	Pitts. F. W. & C. R....b30	10⅜
			20	do	100⅛
			18	do	100⅛

Wednesday, July 3—P. M.

The regular Stock Exchange Boards adjourned over the Fourth of July at an early hour in the Afternoon, but owing to the great excitement in the Railway market, a large amount of business was subsequently done in the Long Room of the Gold Exchange Building. Altogether the transactions of the day were equal in amount to either Monday or Tuesday, and the remark applies as well to the Public Funds and the Gold Room as to the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares. The course of the market was generally upward. There was considerable realizing from hour to hour, and prices fluctuated frequently ½@2 ℔ cent., but new buyers were found ready to take the place of the old, who were content to realize, and also to take all the contracts offered to sell Stocks on three-day options, as for another reaction later in the week. The Northwest Common Stock had the most varied future through the day, up to 47½ and down to 45⅞, and again up to 46@46½ ℔ cent. Among the Miscellaneous Stocks the old Express Shares were better, and the demand improved for Western Telegraph. The Public Funds were ⅛ ℔ cent. up for 10-40s, and firm on other descriptions, including the 7-30s at 106⅛ ℔ cent. The Gold Room was firmer than yesterday, and the sales ran up from 138¼ to 138⅝ ℔ cent. Money was easy at 5@6 ℔ cent. to the Brokers; lenders rather anxious to place their balances on interest over the holiday of the Fourth.

The New-York *Tribune* of this morning announces a probable early change in the Presidency of the New-York Central Company. Mr. Henry Keep is to give place, by voluntary resignation, to Mr. H. H. Baxter, who it is believed, will work in accord with the Hudson and Harlem interests of Mr. Vanderbilt. As the *Tribune* has hitherto been especially friendly to the Keep-Lockwood officials in the Central and Michigan Southern, we should assume this announcement to be well founded, even in the absence of other confirmatory information which we find current on the Street to-day. The course of the Stock of the New-York Central was upward in the early forenoon, and so was the Stock of the Michigan Southern. Some fluctuations of ½@2 ℔ cent. took place, partly, it is surmised, on sales of the former to be for account of Mr. Drew, who receives 5,000 new shares of the Stock in exchange for his interest of $500,000 in the Athens Extension, capitalized last week. We don't know whether this surmise is correct, or like a great many other street impressions, merely guess work, but it matters very little in the present condition of the general Railway market *who* sells or *who* buys 5,000 or 10,000 shares of any given Road at a time. The difference will still be less in the case of the New-York Central, if the change in the executive of the Road, as intimated by the *Tribune*, actually takes place, as there are few or no properties on the Stock Exchange list selling so cheap in the proportion of cost to earnings and position and undivided surplus income, if confidently and harmoniously administered.

At 4 o'clock the following general quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The Railways closing upward and Erie especially excited:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅞	101⅛	Northwest	46⅛	46
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110⅜	110⅜	N. West Pref.	66⅛	66⅜
U. S. Con. 5-20s	106⅝	106⅝	Rock Island	97⅛	97⅜
N. Y. Central	105⅛	105⅛	Fort Wayne	100⅛	100⅛
Erie	67⅛	68	Pacific Mail	140⅛	141⅛
Hudson	110	110	Quicksilver	32⅛	32⅛
Reading	109⅛	109⅛	W. U. Telegraph	45⅛	45⅛
Mich. Southern	78⅛	79⅛	Adams Express	67	68
Illinois Central	121⅛	121⅛	Ohio Certificates	25⅛	27
Pittsburgh	86	86⅛	American Gold	138⅛	138⅛
Tenn. 6s, new	63⅛	63⅛	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various public funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., reg. 1881	109⅜	5 ℔ cent., reg., 1874	106
500 & 1,000, '81	109	5 ℔ cent coup., 1874	107
5 20s, reg., 1862	107⅜	End. coupon, 1874	106
5-20 500 & 1,000	110⅛	10-40 reg.	100⅞
5-20 registered, 1864	107⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	101
5-20 500 & 1,000	107⅛	7 3-10 1st series	106⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107⅛	7 3-10 2d series	106⅛
5-20 reg., 1865, new iss.	106⅛	7 3-10 3d series	106⅛
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	106⅛		

And the following for the State Stocks:

N. Y. reg. B'y loan	104⅛	Georgia 6s	71
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. B'y loan	104⅛	Georgia 7s new bonds	82⅛
N.Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872	99⅛	North Carolina 6s	66⅛
N.Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873	99⅛	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	53⅛
N.Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	99⅛	N. C. 6s. new bonds	53
N.Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	99⅛	Missouri 6s	95⅛
N.Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1877	99⅛	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	78
N.Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1871	90	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	95⅛
N.Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	90	California 7s	118
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	100	Connecticut 6s	97
Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c.	65	Rhode Island 6s	96
Tennessee 6s. new bds.	63⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	135	Corn Exchange	122
Merchants'	113	Continental	102
America	135	Impt'rs. & Traders'	113
Commerce	115	Central National	108
Ocean	104	Fourth National	105
American Exchange	115	Tenth National	103
Chatham	125	Oriental Bank	89
Hanover	111		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es.	90	Han. & St. Jo conv.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub.	90	Tol. & W. 1st M.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	105	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	109⅛	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	69
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	109⅛	Gt. Western 1st M. '68.	95
Erie 1st mort. 1876	101	Gt. Western 1st M.. '88.	80
Erie 7s. 2d mort. '64	100	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93.	72
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	101⅛	Gal. & Chic.. Ext.	97
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	97⅛	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s. 4th mort. 1880	90	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102⅛
Erie 7s. 5th mort.. 1888	86⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	99
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M..1869	102⅛	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M..s.f. '85	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101⅛	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	93
Mich. C. 1st M. 8s. '82	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	107	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	90	Chi. & A., 1st mort.	97
N. Ind. Goshen Line, 68	98	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	61
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℔ c.	98	Peninsula R. R. bonds	76
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	112	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	91	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	81
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	84	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	78	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	100⅛
Chic. & N. West. 1st M.	85⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	94

The First National Bank yesterday paid checks in favor of the United States for $307,767 24, on account of the Japanese Commissioners, being part payment for the steamer *Stonewall*, recently purchased of the Navy Department for the Tycoon of Japan.

We hear that Mr. William Bement, who lost his old position of Treasurer in the New-York and New-Haven Company in the recent unsuccessful contest of Mr. Lockwood and others for a change of Direction, has been made Assistant Treasurer in the Michigan Southern Office.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five ℔ cent., free of Government tax.

The Merchants' Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six ℔ cent.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $291,000; Gold Notes, $460,000; total receipts, $3,782,180 88; total payments, $2,995,498 94; balance, $131,035,247 91.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

EXPRESS CONTROVERSY.

A CARD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: The card of the Presidents of the three old Express Companies, in which they deny any knowledge of the suit brought by Mr. S. P. Waterbury, to dissolve the Merchants' Union Express Company, demands a reply. S. P. Waterbury alleges that he is the owner of 50 shares of the stock of the Company which cost him $1,250. In order to save this property he considers it his best policy to engage the professional services of Mr. James T. Brady, one of the leaders of the bar, to take steps to destroy the Company in which he is a stockholder. What he has paid as a retainer to Mr. Brady we leave to an intelligent public to infer; and whether property worth $1,250 is worth the expense consequent upon such proceedings, a very simple formula of arithmetic will determine.

Mr. Waterbury is, we assume, a respectable City weigher, who would never have been heard of out of the circle of his business connections did it not suit the purposes of the old Express Companies, or persons in their interest, to pay him $1,700 for the use of his name in these proceedings, which we charge and allege have been inspired solely by the old Companies, or by parties in their interest, for the purpose of breaking down the formidable organization of the Merchants' Union, and to preserve their monopoly of the express business.

These companies have used every effort which unscrupulous ingenuity could devise, and lavish expenditure of money could effect, to break down the Merchants' Union. They have bought up a large interest in the New-York Central Railroad Company, thereby squandering the moneys of their shareholders and elected a Board of trustees and officers in the hopes of crushing out all opposition on that route. The Legislature rendered that move abortive by enacting that all express companies should have the same privilege on the roads of this State.

Thus baulked of their prey, they measured their monetary strength by the resources of the Merchants' Union on the basis of 25 per cent. paid in, on the stock of the latter Company, and confidently calculating upon their ability to exhaust the treasury of their new rival.

When it appeared that a new call on Merchants' Union stockholders of ten per cent. was about to be made, the old Companies were driven to the most desperate efforts to prevent it, for they had sagacity enough to perceive that a fresh supply of two millions of dollars in the coffers of their already formidable adversary was more than they could cope with, and they determined to prevent the call at all hazards. To do this they have stooped to the meanest and basest shifts, and have attempted to corrupt and buy up the individual members of the Executive Committee of the Merchants' Union Company. Influenced by them, Mr. Thayer has acted the contemptible part of intriguant, who, under the guise of confidential friendship and family connection approached Gen. Slocum, and by misrepresentations respecting the honesty of his associate trustees, sought to buy his vote against the call of 10 per cent., and to poison his mind against his associates. Gen. Slocum, always acting under the advice of counsel, took a course by which he was enabled to defeat the conspiracy. Gen. Slocum went immediately to his associates and disclosed to them all that had passed between him and Mr. Thayer, and made use of it as an argument why an immediate call of 10 per cent. should be made, which was made accordingly, and which is now being responded to by the stockholders with cheerful alacrity.

The affidavits of Mr. Pratt, Gen. Slocum's private counsel, and Gen. John A. Green, Jr., places this whole transaction in its proper light, and the public will see how the machinations of the old companies were defeated by the sagacious and prudent course which characterised the action of the Executive committee of the Company.

We repeat that this is a fight between the old Express Companies and the Merchants' Union, and that Mr. Waterbury, the nominal plaintiff, is a mere man of straw put forward by them.

We are ready and eager for the fight, whether it is to be conducted under the forms of legal proceedings with our able and distinguished opponent, Mr. Brady, or without the forms of law in newspaper bushwhacking. We confess for a predilection in favor of the former mode of warfare; but under any circumstances, and in all events, we are ready to meet the old monopolies, relying upon the honesty and intelligence of the people to pronounce a verdict on the side of *right*.

Gen. Slocum, acting under our advice, declines to make any reply to the monstrous and untruthful statements contained in Mr. Waterbury's card and Mr. Thayer's testimony, but will submit at the earliest possible moment to a full examination in all the facts charged against him and the Company.

The little project of Mr. Thayer, Superintendent of the United States Express Company, miscarried. He did not corrupt or intimidate any of the Executive Committee of the Merchants' Union, and his conduct, in our judgment, exhibits him before the public in no enviable light.

We have the honor to be
Your obedient servants,
SEWELL & PEIRCE,
Attorneys for Merchants' Union Express Company,
No. 62 Broadway, New-York.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—C. E. Pratt being duly sworn, says, he is a counsellor at law of the Supreme Court of this State. That as such he has frequently advised with H. W. Slocum in matters concerning the Merchants' Union Express Company.

That sometime prior to the 24th day of May last past, said Slocum came to this deponent and informed him that he had been applied to by one of the members of the firm of Bookstaver, Thayer & Slosson, to meet C. P. Thayer, General Agent of the United States Express Company at his house in Brooklyn, to have a confidential interview with respect to express matters. That said Slocum said to this deponent that he had no doubt that there was then, and had existed for a long time, a corrupt and unscrupulous combination to break down the Merchants' Union Express Company; and that he was informed, *but did not believe the same*, that certain stockholders of said Merchants' Union Express Company and others were in said combination. This deponent at once advised said Slocum to go by all means and have an interview with said Thayer and obtain from him whatever information he could in the premises. A short time afterward said Slocum submitted to this deponent a paper signed by the said C. P. Thayer, and asked this deponent's advice as to whether it could in any way be construed as an agreement on his, said Slocum's part, for the purchase or as ordering the purchase of any stock. Said Slocum also said to this deponent that he should inform the Executive Committee of the Merchants' Union of the whole matter, and his interview between himself and the said C. P. Thayer, and that he, said Slocum, was never more confident of the ultimate success of the Merchants' Union Express Company, or the desperate straits to which the old Express companies were driven; that he should go to the meeting of the Executive Committee of said Merchants' Union Express Company which was shortly thereafter to be held, and vote first, last and always to fight the old companies until the monopoly was broken down. This deponent then told said Slocum that it was possible that the said Thayer, as an individual, might be honest, and that parties in the interest of the old express companies might be using him as a tool, and that this deponent thought he, said Slocum, ought to telegraph to the said Thayer whether a further call would be made, so that the said Thayer might not lose by purchasing any stock. Said Slocum replied that he would do so.

Defendant further says that after said Slocum's return from the meeting of the Trustees and Directors of the Merchants' Union, held in June last past, at Cleveland, Ohio, said Slocum called upon this deponent and submitted a letter written to him by said Thayer. This deponent then advised said Slocum that it was in his judgment a corrupt scheme on the part of said Thayer and others to injure the said Merchants' Union Express Company, and advised him not to pay any attention whatever to the letter; that it bore on its face indubitable evidence that it was gotten up and drafted for future use against said Slocum and the said Merchants' Union Express Company.

Deponent further says that prior to seeing said letter, and soon after said first paper signed by the said Thayer was shown him, this deponent submitted a copy of said paper, so as aforesaid signed by said Thayer, to Philip S. Crooke, Esq., Granville, T. Jenks, Esq., and Joseph Neilson, Esq., all prominent and leading lawyers of this State, and each of them concurred with this deponent, that it was not in any sense an agreement on the part of said Slocum to buy or take any stock whatever; neither did it order or direct the purchase or sale of any stock, and had no binding force or effect.
C. E. PRATT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of July, 1867.
ELEAZAR MILLER,
Notary Public, New-York County.

City and County of New York, ss.—John A. Green, Jr., being duly sworn, says that he is one of the Executive Committee of the Merchants' Union Express Company; that on or about the 1st day of June, 1867, Henry W. Slocum, informed him and other members of said Committee of the conversation he had with C. P. Thayer, General Agent United States Express Company, respecting an alleged intention on the part of those interested in the old companies to thwart or prevent a further call of any money on the part of the Merchants' Union Express Company, in the hope of exhausting the treasury of said Company, and crippling its efforts; and, to prevent the further call of ten per cent., which was under advisement; and that Thayer had offered to purchase stock in the old companies, and carry for him, if he would vote against said call: that said Slocum then told this deponent that he intended to vote for the call of ten per cent., and that he understood this whole matter as a trick and device of the old companies; and deponent further says that at a subsequent meeting of said Committee, at the house of Wm. H. Seward, Jr., at Auburn, the said Slocum did advocate the making of said call of ten per cent., and his influence was then exerted in favor of said call; and said Slocum then advocated the passage of a resolution offered by this deponent in the words following, viz.:

"*Resolved*, That no negotiations looking to an arrangement with either or all of the old Express Companies be had by the Managers of the Merchants' Union Express Company, excepting such as will alone involve the establishment of a tariff between the Companies, that shall bring profitable business to the stockholders of this Company."

And deponent further says that he has read the foregoing affidavit of Pratt, and that, the said Slocum stated to him substantially, as one of the Executive Committee, the same facts embraced in said affidavit of said Pratt; and argued therefrom that the Merchants' Union was, in his judgment, an established success; and said Slocum further stated to this deponent that he thought it was a scheme on the part of the old companies to injure the Merchants' Union, but thought he ought to inform said Thayer, so that he might not charge him, said Slocum, with any bad faith to him individually.
JOHN A. GREEN, Jr.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of July, 1867.
ELEAZAR MILLER,
Notary Public, New-York County.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, July 3, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 1,247 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. and 780 bags Corn Meal, 67,499 bushels Corn, 60,260 bushels Oats, 50 pkgs. Lard, 40 pkgs. Beef, 2,033 bbls. Petroleum, 712 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in fair demand at $8 75 for Pots and $13 (nominally) for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but firm, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17¾c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14¾c.@19¾c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c. @16c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been very moderately inquired for at drooping prices. Middling grades closed at 26c.@27¾c. ℔ lb., on sales and resales of 1,750 bales, against receipts of 1,855 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	6,473
Receipts last week	6,760
Receipts preceeding week	8,648
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	577,043
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	605,605
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	316,825
Exports since Sept. 1	435,298
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	85,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,814,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,449,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	225,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been pressed on the market to-day, and has again declined 20c.@30c. ℔ bbl. on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,400 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 35@$8; very poor to good Extra State at $8 15@$9 75; good to choice do. do. at $9 75@$10 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $9 65@$10 70 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 35	@$8 00
Extra State	8 15	@10 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 25	@13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 65	@10 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 75	@13 50
Extra Genesee	10 75	@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 50	@17 00

Southern Flour continues dull and declining; sales have been reported of 200 bbls., at $9 10@$11 for ordinary to fair extra, and $11@$15 50 for fair to choice extra do. ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour rules quiet at $10 50@$14 for extra ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in less request, at from $6 10@$8 65 for inferior to very choice ℔ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Corn Meal is in less demand, at $5 70@$5 75 for Jersey; $5 50 for City, $5 75 for Baltimore, and $5 95@$6 for Brandywine and Fairfax, ℔ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 1,100 bbls. and sacks, at $11@$14 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy and lower again to-day. Sales since our last 18,500 bushels, including White Michigan and California on private terms; poor to prime No. 2 Spring at $1 90@$2 20 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand, partly for export, at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 104,000 bushels at $1 04@$1 10 for poor to very handsome new Mixed Western; 89c.@$1 04 for unsound and damp; $1 10@$1 12 for old do., and $1 05@$1 12 for White and Yellow Western and Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand at $1 25@$1 35 for Western, and $1 50 for State, ℔ bushel; sales, 9,000 bushels. Barley is altogether nominal. Barley Malt continues neglected. Oats are in request, but at lower prices, including New Western at from 71c.@84c. for the whole range; State at 84¼c.@85c., ℔ bushel; sales 51,000 bushels.

The following will show the imports of Flour and Grain into Buffalo from the West by Lake and Grand Trunk Railway for the month of June, and since Jan. 1, 1867, compared with previous years:

For the Month of June.

	Flour, Bbls.	Grain, Bush.	Grain, including Flour, Bush.
1867	76,882	2,884,810	3,266,720
1866	144,180	10,198,545	10,919,445
1865	240,686	5,773,955	6,975,985
1864	302,757	7,594,272	9,108,057
1863	463,595	10,263,294	12,601,199
1862	415,443	6,188,724	8,265,879
1861	285,853	5,383,665	6,812,320
1860	123,026	2,794,711	3,409,811

From Jan. 1 to June 1.

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bush.	Grain, including Flour, bush.
1867	186,514	[illegible]	[illegible]
1866	340,449	[illegible]	[illegible]
1865	628,696	[illegible]	[illegible]
1864	811,860	[illegible]	[illegible]
1863	1,191,867	18,586,055	24,351,857
1862	1,037,347	13,906,908	19,095,658
1861	598,491	11,598,164	14,590,610
1860	387,056	6,543,256	8,175,236

Canal Exports.

The Canal Exports from opening to July 1 compare as follows:

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Flour, bbls.	37,193	86,776	12,787	824
Wheat, bu.	6,651,479	3,854,942	1,448,576	185,632
Corn, bu.	2,917,625	2,781,074	6,962,048	2,577,173
Oats, bu.	1,630,561	2,910,788	2,877,999	885,573
Barley, bu.	——	168,141	45,045	25,600
Rye, bu.	5,205	104,778	200,369	54,490
Tot. g. b.	11,154,870	8,519,723	11,534,977	3,728,648

The Albany *Argus* gives the following statement of the quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the fourth week in June, in the years 1866 and 1867:

	Flour, Bbls.	Wheat, Bus.	Corn, Bus.	Barley, Bus.
1866	7,300	52,880	890,400	....
1867	1,200	500	14,500	....
	Dec... 6,100	Dec... 52,380	Dec... 875,900	Dec... ....

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 30th June, inclusive, during the years 1866 and 1867, was as follows:

	Flour, Bbls.	Wheat, Bus.	Corn, Bus.	Barley, Bus.
1866	57,700	617,500	4,200,000	50,800
1867	14,500	128,500	1,449,200	28,800
	Dec... 43,200	Dec... 489,000	Dec... 2,750,800	Dec... 22,000

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a decrease of 141,000 barrels of Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 35th of June in the years indicated:

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Canal opened	May 1.	May 1.	May 6.
Flour bbls.	189,200	57,700	14,500
Wheat, bushels	1,465,300	617,500	128,500
Corn, bushels	1,700,200	4,200,000	1,449,200
Barley, bushels	150,700	50,800	28,800
Oats, bushels	2,671,900	1,917,700	606,000
Rye, bushels	90,500	125,800	88,500
Malt, bushels	167,700	86,300	47,000
Beef, bbls.	6,690	100	....
Pork, bbls.	10,750	7	309
Bacon, lbs.	1,190,900	....	34,400
Butter, lbs.	40,600	29,100	29,700
Lard, lbs.	1,423,200	54,700	47,600
Cheese, lbs.	199,400	78,600	28,600
Wool, lbs.	83,500	61,500	19,800

The Albany *Argus*, of this morning, gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain, which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during the twenty-four hours prior to 10½ A. M., on Tuesday, July 2, 1867:

Eugene, Oswego, corn, &c.; E. Mather, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Olive, Buffalo, corn; Daniel L. Moore, Buffalo, corn; T. P. St. John, Buffalo, corn; Nellie B. Card, Buffalo, corn; Union, Buffalo, corn; Frank Bruce, Buffalo, corn; John Kratz, Buffalo, oats, &c.; G. B. Sloan, Oswego, oats, &c.; Maggie, Oswego, corn; Smith Betts, Oswego, corn and flour; Hiram Eaton, Buffalo, corn; Gen. Sigel, Buffalo, corn; Caroline, Buffalo, corn; H. Morse, Buffalo, corn; Geo. W. Warner, Buffalo, corn; Martha Ring, Oswego, corn; Island Home, Buffalo, corn; A. C. Yates, Oswego, corn; Anna Goodwin, Buffalo, oats; James R. Campton, Lockport, flour, &c.; J. G. Sanford, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Jas. Chappell, Jr., Rochester, flour, &c.; B. Van Alstine, Buffalo, corn; City of Albany, Buffalo, oats, &c.

HAY—North River bale is in rather better request at 90c.@$1. for shipping, poor to choice, and $1 15@$1 30 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw rules very dull at 95c.@$1 20 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in limited demand, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ℔ lb.

HEMP—Is held firmly, but is inactive; stock, 752 bales American and 34,444 bales foreign.

LATHS—Eastern are in good request at $3 12½ ℔ 1000.

LIME—Rockland is in more request at $1 25 for common and $2 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

METALS—The recent movements in the leading articles Mr. R. C. Winterhoff notices thus: "Tin has advanced 24c. for Straits, 26c. for Banca, and 23c. for English. The stock is in a few hands and offered sparingly, but the manufacturers and dealers buy only from hand to mouth. The importation for June amounted to 2,400 slabs Straits and 25 tons English. From the Straits 5,000 slabs are on the way. To-day's stocks are estimated at 14,500 slabs Straits and 1,800 do. Banca. Total in Boston and New-York, 16,300 slabs, against 28 600 on the 1st of July, 1866; 6,300 same time 1865, and 17,600 same time 1864. The European markets continue firm at 87s. for Straits in London, and 53fl. for Banca in Amsterdam. Our prices are still below the cost of importation from Europe. The direct shipments from the East Indies are light and likely to continue so, as other Straits produce is selling in this market at a loss; at the latest dates only one vessel was loading at Singapore, and none at Penang. It is therefore certain that we shall have to draw part of our supply for the last four months of this year from London. Should the Autumn business prove good, we shall require from 20,000 to 25,000 slabs. Spelter is dull at 6⅛c. for Silesian. The last sale was 50 tons to arrive at 6 9-16 cents gold. Stock of foreign, 600 tons, against 1,000 on the 1st of July, 1866, and 450 same time 1865. *Copper*—Has been in good demand, mainly on speculation at steady rates, viz.: 24c.@24½c. for Detroit, 23½c.@23¾c. for Portage Lake and Baltimore. For end of July and August delivery ¼c.@½c. more is paid. The arrivals of Lake Copper since the 20th May amount to over 5 millions lbs., which have all found a ready sale. As I have remarked in former circulars, the price of Copper is exceedingly low, lower than it has ever been, and it is therefore naturally looked upon as a desirable investment. Manufacturers complain of a lack of orders, and they are still inclined to keep out of the market. A few orders for export which are here, are limited too low. Lead remains at 6½c., gold, for ordinary foreign. The manufacturers of both Sheet and Pipe, and White Lead, import a large portion of their requirements, and the sales in the open market are small compared to former years. Arrivals for June 1,950 tons, and the deliveries for consumption 2,000. The stock is 3,000 tons, against 3,800 on the 1st July, 1866, 4,800 same time 1865, and 9,000 same time 1864."

MOLASSES—Is dull and heavy, including Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@56c.; English Island, 54c.@56c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in less demand and depressed in price, including Spirits Turpentine at 58c.@61c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75; Resin at $3 37@$8 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$4 50; Pitch, $4@$4 12½ ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive, including Crude Whale at 67c.@68c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 40@$2 50; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@65c.; Linseed Oil at $1 32½@$1 37½ for English and American, ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate request, and is buoyant at 15¾c.@16½c. for Crude; 10c.@10½c. for do., in bulk; 22c.@27c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 36c.@38c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in light demand today, closing rather more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,900 bbls., in lots, at $21 25 @$21 40 for new Western Mess, closing at $21 40, cash and regular way; $20 25@$20 50 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $18 12@$18 50 for Prime, and $21@$21 12 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in slack demand at 8¼c.@9¾c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12c.@13½c. for Hams, ℔ lb.; sales 282 pkgs. Bacon is in less request at 12½c. for Short Clear and 12c.@12¼c. for Long Rib, 12¾c. for Long Clear, 11¾c. for Short Rib, 10¾c. for Cumberland Cut, ℔ lb.; sales 214 boxes. Lard is depressed and declining; sales have been reported since our last of 1,040 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12½c., and small lots of choice kettle-rendered at 12½c.@12¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in demand at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 135 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams are very quiet at $38@$40 ℔ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. Butter is in less demand at 14c. @30c. for poor to choice State; 12c.@22c. for inferior to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues in limited request at 7c.@15c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Is dull, but steady. Stock, 142 tcs. Carolina, and 12,304 bags cleaned East India.

SUGARS—Have been firm, but less active; sales since our last 810 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10¾c. @13¾c., and 116 boxes Havana, part at 11¾c.@13¾c., ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at from 13½c.@16¾c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 45,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@13c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 105,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@11¾c.; also 36,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@10c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 950 bbls., in bond, at 37c.@40c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 840 bales Cotton, at ¼d. by sail, and 5-16d.@⅜d. by steamer, ℔ lb.; 50 hhds. Tobacco, at 27s. 6d. For London, 7,600 bushels Corn on private terms; also, by steamer, 800 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ℔ bbl.; and 500 boxes Cheese, at 35s. For Antwerp, 500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Bremen, 200 cases Seed Leaf Tobacco, at 10s. For Rotterdam, a Swedish ship, with 4,000 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For a Continental port, direct, a Prussian bark, with 3,200 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms.

Sales of Real Estate—July 3.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Staple-st.—House and lot, No. 34; lot 34x25	$5,100
86th-st.—House and lot southwest corner 86th-st., 25x102.2	9,750
Two houses and lots adjoining, ea. 20x102.2	5,000
10th-av.—Four lots northwest corner 166th-st., and two on 166th-st., ea. 25x100	6,750
Four lots southwest corner 165th-st., and two lots on 165th-st., ea. 25x100	6,750
St. Nicholas-av.—Four lots e. s. 49.11 s. 165th-st., and three on 165th-st., 26x100	6,500

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

No. 11 Broad-st., New-York, July 1, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of GENTIL & PHIPPS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.
THEODORE GENTIL,
GEO. PHIPPS.

No. 24 Broad-st., New-York, July 1, 1867.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP, for the purpose of transacting business as bankers and brokers in Government securities, stocks, bonds, gold, exchange and merchandise.
FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM,
GEORGE PHIPPS,
THOS. BELKNAP, Jr.

THE FIRM OF M. K. JESUP & CO. expires this day by limitation. Either MORRIS K. JESUP or JOHN S. KENNEDY will sign in liquidation.
MORRIS K. JESUP.
JOHN S. KENNEDY.
JOHN CRERAR.
SAMUEL A. STRANG.

New-York, July 1, 1867.

The business will be continued at No. 12 Pine-st., under the firm of M. K. JESUP & CO., by the undersigned,
MORRIS K. JESUP.
JOHN CRERAR.
SAMUEL A. STRANG.

New-York, July 1, 1867

NOTICE—THE FIRM OF WILLIAM K. STRONG & CO. is dissolved by the death of WILLIAM K. STRONG. The business will be continued under the same firm name by the surviving partners.
July 1, 1867. WM. K. STRONG & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED GROCERY, doing a business of $600 per week, must be sold, as the owner has other business. Address Post-office Box No. 120 Greenpoint, L. I.

DRY GOODS.

BANKERS
AND MERCHANTS'
FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
AT IRVING HALL, July 4, 1867.
Mrs. SOPHIA MOZART,
MINA GEARY FITZPATRICK,
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, and
Mr. A. SEDGWICK.
Popular American, English, Irish and Scotch Ballads.
Musical Director....................Mr. H. SEDGWICK.
Admission $1. Commence at 8½ o'clock.

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF
DRY GOODS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will commence on MONDAY to
CLOSE OUT
THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCK, -
Preparatory to their usual semi-annual inventory, comprising
COLORED AND BLACK SILKS
In great variety, at very low prices. 3-4, 4-4 and 8-4 Black Iron Frame GRENADINES, from auction.
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DESIRABLE GOODS ever offered at from 75c. to $2 per yard.
WHITE GRENADINES and BAREGES, all qualities, Bombazines, Tamise Cloths, Florentines, Byzantines, and every style of desirable
MOURNING GOODS
About half cost of importation. 500 pieces BLACK ALPACAS, from 47c. up to the very finest imported.
8-4 GROS GRAIN ALPACAS, a new and desirable article
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
250 pieces WHITE PIQUES, 60c. and upwards, uncommonly cheap.
DRESS GOODS.
The largest assortment of RICH GRENADINES, and other desirable styles of dress goods at prices less than before the war.
100 pieces MOZAMBIQUES, at 18c., cost 40c. to import.
150 pieces Double Width, 30c., worth 5c.
FRENCH PRINTED ORGANDIES and JACONETS, from 25c. upward, less than 50c. on the dollar.
Rich French Printed ORGANDIE ROBES, $4.
The finest goods ever imported, about one-third cost.
125 pieces Paris Printed PERCALES at 30c., cost 50c.
Printed PIQUES, in large assortment.
PERCALE and PIQUES ROBES at one-half cost of importation.
HOSIERY and UNDER GARMENTS.
KID GLOVES from 75c. up to the finest qualities.
Real Point Lace Sets and Hdkfs. from auction, at half price.
EMBROIDERIES and HANDKERCHIEFS at prices to defy competition.
RICH, BROCHE Long and Square SHAWLS.
250 White GRENADINE and BAREGE SHAWLS, just received, at great bargains.
300 REAL LLAMA LACE POINTS, from $10 up to finest imported, very cheap.
SILK and CLOTH GARMENTS, of the newest styles and shapes, at the same low prices.
All persons wishing rich and desirable goods at cheap prices, would do well to call and inspect these goods before purchasing, as we intend
TO CLOSE OUT ALL OUR SUMMER GOODS
before taking our usual account of stock.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

ELLERTON NEW MILLS
COTTON FLANNELS
For the Season of 1867.

The attention of the trade is specially invited to the new production for the season of 1867, sample cases of which are now ready for inspection at our store, Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.
E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO.

FANS! FANS! FANS!
A fine assortment of French linen and silk. Also traveling cases and fancy goods. Kid, silk, thread, buckskin gloves, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 830 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS—LADIES' and gentlemen's TRAVELING and TOILET BAGS, TRUNKS, BAGS, &c., of our own manufacture, JOHN CATTNACH, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INstitution for a thorough and conscientious education of the highest order at a moderate cost. Course of study both academic and collegiate. Whole expenses of board and tuition, $150 for half-yearly session. Early definite applications have preference in rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

AUTUMN ORDERS FOR TEACHERS are coming in.—Those expecting to change through "*American School Institute*," should apply now. Application Forms sent when required. All who want Teachers can be suited. Send for TEACHERS' BULLETIN. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 430 Broome-st.

A GERMAN LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE in teaching the English, German, French and musical branches, desires a reëngagement in a nice family out of the City; terms moderate. Address Miss XAVER, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE combines the utmost economy of fuel, price, weight and space. Stationary and portable engines, and small propeller engines, always on hand. Large propeller engines by contract. Prices of stationary engines: 10-horse power, $450; 20-horse power, $750; 40-horse power, $1,300. Larger and smaller sizes in proportion. Also, boilers, steam-pumps, hoisting-engines, and machinery for stores, ships, coal, &c. Priced catalogues mailed.
ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY,
2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND ENGINEERS.
LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVES.
THE "AMERICA" LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVE stood highest on the list of all those tested by the Government Commission as the best and most sensitive, and in every respect complying with the steamboat law. It has also received the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.
CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
C. W. COPELAND, General Agent,
171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

BRAIDING MACHINES WANTED—20-16 Traveler Braiding Machines. Those having them in good condition will please address Box No. 16 Station E, New-York, stating whose make and where they may be seen.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—ONE NEW 25-HORSE power engine and boiler, never used.
STAVELESS BARREL CO., No. 54 Pine-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GRAND BOULEVARD AS IT will be—splendidly illustrated—and other splendid novelties, including music. The Boulevard March in the August number of Demorest's Monthly Magazine. Ready next week. The Boulevard as it is. The July number now ready.

TO CLERGYMEN.—A CONGREGATIONAL, Presbyterian or Dutch Reformed clergyman, desirous of supplying a City pulpit for six weeks, may hear of an opportunity, by addressing PAYSON, Box No. 137 *Times* Office, if references are mutually satisfactory. Salary for the term, $150.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE BRUSH FACTORY, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York, (Harper's Building.) All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL

KEEP COOL.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail, by G. F. MERKLEE, Sole Manufacturer, No. 77 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Refrigerators repaired.

NOTARIAL COMMISSION FOR NEW-YORK County wanted at a fair price. Apply to "INDEX," Box No. 104 *Times* Office. All communications confidential.

HURRAH FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.—AN EXTRA PICTORIAL NICKNAX is out. Contains over one hundred cuts. Only 10 cents.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUP.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BELLES OF SHANDON. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ATONEMENT, OR THE CHILD STEALER. Miss Lucille Western in three characters.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, PUTNAM, THE IRON SON OF '76; FELLOW CLERK; TOODLES; SARAH'S YOUNG MAN, and PUTNAM MOSE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PERFECTION. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE SONS OF FREEDOM. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3, PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI. EVENING at 8 o'clock, LE AUBERGISTE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES and SCULPTURES, by living Artists.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8½ o'clock, BANKERS' AND MERCHANTS' GRAND CONCERT.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.
No. 600 Broadway.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

No evening editions of the TIMES will be issued to-day, but the paper will appear to-morrow morning (July 5) as usual.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have dispatches to yesterday by the ocean telegraph and to June 23 by steamship at this port.

Senator SHERMAN has sailed from England for New-York.

The estate of Sir MORTON PETO has been put in bankruptcy.

Accounts received in London from the American colonists in Brazil represent their condition as very pitiable.

CONGRESS.

The Senate assembled at noon yesterday, there being 34 members present. Mr. SUMNER asked leave to enter a protest against the resolution convening Congress, asserting that as it provided for adjournment without day in the absence of a quorum, it was unconstitutional. The House was then instructed that a quorum of the Senate was present, and a similar message was received by the Senate from the House. Mr. WILSON offered a bill in addition to the several reconstruction acts. The first section vacates all civil offices in the Southern States within thirty days, and authorizes the Commanding-Generals there to retain the present incumbents, make new appointments, or order elections. The second authorizes Boards of Registration to refuse to register persons whom they have just grounds to believe are seeking to evade the requirements of the law, and to strike from the roll within twenty days persons registered and afterward proved disqualified. The bill was ordered to be printed and to lie upon the table. Mr. SUMNER offered a bill for universal suffrage, the same, with slight amendments, as that offered at the last session. Mr. DRAKE and Mr. EDMUNDS offered bills on reconstruction, which were ordered to lie upon the table. Mr. DRAKE's bill provides for the removal of all State officers in the Southern States and the filling of vacancies by the military authorities. Mr. EDMUNDS' bill declares that it was the intention of the Reconstruction Act to make the military government paramount to the civil, and prevents the latter from interfering with the former. It also authorizes the military commanders to remove State officers and to fill vacancies. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN also introduced a bill explanatory of the Reconstruction Act, which provides for the removal of State officers and appointments by military commanders. Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution to the effect that it would conduce to speedy reconstruction if, in granting pardons, the President would require landed proprietors to distribute homesteads among his former slaves. Laid on the table. A resolution asking the President to forward to the Senate copies of all correspondence with military commanders relative to reconstruction, was agreed to. The Senate adjourned to Friday.

One hundred and twenty members answered roll-call in the House, whereupon the Senate was notified that a quorum was present. The Speaker announced that the first business in order was to administer the oath of office to the newly elected members. Mr. SCHENCK objected to the oath being administered to J. D. YOUNG, of Kentucky, on the ground that he was disloyal, and moved that his credentials be referred to the Committee on Elections. Mr. LOGAN offered an amendment setting forth that the loyal voters of Kentucky had, at the late election, in some districts, been overawed by rebels and not permitted to vote, and that in consequence several disloyal persons were chosen as Representatives, and moved that the credentials of the entire delegation be referred to the Committee on Elections. After excepting Mr. ADAMS, of Kentucky, from the operation of the resolution, Mr. LOGAN's amendment was, after a lengthy discussion, adopted. A protest from certain citizens of Connecticut alleging that W. A. BARNUM had secured his election by means of bribery and corruption, was referred to the Committee on Elections. On motion of Mr. STEVENS, a committee of nine was appointed to ascertain what further legislation is necessary relative to the question of Reconstruction. The House then adjourned until 12 M. of Friday.

GENERAL.

Our Havana correspondence is dated June 27. The Government has established a uniform rate for the submarine cable, which is to be laid immediately. The passport system had been abolished. Capt. RANDOLPH, of the American brig *Prairie Rose*, was murdered by his cook on the 17th ult. Much damage had been done in different parts of the island by floods. There had been another dreadful murder, the victim being a peddler, who was buried by the murderers, with his stock of goods and his horses. St Domingo was quiet. Rumors prevailed in Havana of a serious disturbance in the Island of Porto Rico, in which a large number of revolutionists were killed. Gen. GEFFRARD, Ex-President of Hayti, left Kingston on the 24th, by the steamer *Mersey* for Europe.

Our correspondent's letter shows that when SANTA ANNA reached Campeachy he was met with many riotous demonstrations on the part of the populace—an excited crowd, composed mainly of the lower classes, surrounding him and demanding that he be killed on the spot. The entire peninsula of Yucatan was in the hands of the Liberals, who, on the 20th ult., executed several of the leaders of the Imperial cause. Vera Cruz was on the point of surrendering. The Commander-in-Chief had been compelled to resign, and reached Havana by the Spanish steamer on the 25th ult. There was, however, much dissension between the several parties into which the citizens were divided, and various plans were urged to avoid delivering up the city. The American and English Consuls, however, it is said, and the ultra-republicans advised an immediate surrender.

The trial of SURRATT was continued yesterday, the Court being crowded with spectators. Dr. MCMILLAN was cross-examined further, but no new facts brought out. CHAS. M. WOOD, a colored barber, testified that BOOTH, SURRATT and MCLAUGHLIN were in his shop on the morning of the assassination and that he shaved them and cut their hair. While there they were trying on various disguises of false hair. THEODORE B. RHODES testified that on the morning before the assassination he was in Ford's Theatre, and went into the private box which Mr. LINCOLN was to occupy. He found the prisoner in there; SURRATT was handling the wooden bar which fastened the box door, and told witness the President was to occupy that box at night. Several other witnesses were examined but without developing any new points. The Court adjourned to Friday morning.

The third trial of petroleum for generating steam in navigation was made yesterday at Boston, on board the Government steamer *Palos*, and the results fully confirmed the success achieved on the two previous trials. The distance steamed was 44 miles, occupying four hours and ten minutes, consuming eight barrels of petroleum. Greater speed would have been attained, but from a derangement of the air pumps, which were temporarily connected. A meeting of the scientific and naval gentlemen on board was called, and a series of resolutions adopted congratulating the patentees on the success of the experiment, and predicting a revolution in seafaring vessels.

Through the politeness of Purser R. W. ALBERTS, of the steamship *Morro Castle*, and Purser M. SMITH, of the steamship *Rapidan*, we have received late Havana papers.

LOCAL.

THOMAS KEALY, a marble-cutter, was arrested yesterday on a charge of being the murderer of Col. HENRY F. O'BRIEN, of the Eleventh New-York Volunteers, during the July riots of 1863. The complainant is EDWARD KILPATRICK, who gave a graphic detail of the circumstances connected with the murder. The prisoner was committed for examination.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday seven cases were disposed of by Judge RUSSELL. Four prisoners were sentenced to the State Prison, one to the Penitentiary and two were remanded until Friday, until which time the Court stands adjourned.

JAMES FREEL, charged with being engaged in distilling spirits without paying the special tax required by law, was yesterday sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary for two years, by Judge BENEDICT. HUGH MULRONEY was sentenced for one year for a similar offence.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday, but transacted no business of importance.

A restricted business was reported in Produce and Merchandise on Wednesday. Flour, Wheat, Oats and Tallow were cheaper. Pork and Petroleum firmer. Cotton heavy. Freights rather quiet, with 582 vessels of all classes in port.

There were received, during the month of June, at the live stock yards at Communipaw, 10,124 beef cattle, 29,755 swine, 23,253 sheep and lambs and 938 horses. The receipts at the same yards, for the past week are as follows, viz.: 3,481 beef cattle, 7,741 hogs, 5,497 sheep and lambs and 151 horses. The number received at the National Drove Yards, One Hundreth-street, for the week is, 2,363 cattle, 15 milch cows, 538 calves, and 3,847 sheep and lambs. The number received at all the yards for the weekly supply is, 6,941 beef cattle, 53 cows, 2,305 calves, 19,123 sheep and lambs, and 19,210 hogs. The price of beef cattle has declined during the past week 1c.@2c. ℔ lb. net weight.

Paris, Pesth and Rome.

The varied drama of European affairs has of late borrowed an element of excitement in a brilliant succession of ceremonials which recall the pomp and splendor of those distant days when monarchs and rulers attempted to win the hearts of their subjects by gorgeous shows and processions. Last year, at this very time, kingdoms and principalities were being obliterated from the map, the roar of cannon was echoing through the Continent, the life-blood was being drained from the House of Hapsburg, and men's minds were everywhere filled with disquietude and misgiving. Even within a few weeks past war seemed almost inevitable. The dispute over an insignificant fortress revived the long-standing feud between Prussia and France, and the exasperation on both sides was so great that a reconciliation appeared the most improbable event that could happen. But the pacific exhortations of England were successful, and the Luxemburg difficulty passed away for the time. And now the King of Prussia, the believer in that doctrine of the divine right of Kings which brought one monarch to the scaffold, has been *fêted* in the capital of the ruler whose armies he had all but called into the field. The Minister who defied NAPOLEON and has succeeded in bringing his country to a pitch of glory and power undreampt of before, has been an honored guest at the Tuileries and Fontainebleau. The Czar of Russia, whose father died of a broken heart on account of his reverses, and whose vast Empire was temporarily exhausted to provide the means of coping with the forces of England and France, has still the acclamations of the French people, almost the traditional enemies of his country, ringing in his ears. Moscow and Sebastopol have alike been hidden behind the draperies of a huge fair. According to BUCKLE, the proper understanding of the regularity of nature destroys the doctrine of chance, and replaces it by that of "necessary connection." But it would have baffled the philosopher to reveal to us the action of this law in the strange mutations which have linked the houses of ROMANOFF and NAPOLEON in friendship, and brought the descendant of SELIM III. under the roof of the nephew of the ambitious ruler who endeavored to make Egypt a province of France, and who put to rout its adherents under the very shadow of the pyramids.

NAPOLEON the Third understands better than any other living man the effect of these displays upon the minds of the French people. He, the shrewdest monarch of modern times, imitates the devices of the most astute Prince of the Carlovingian dynasty. If he puts a gag upon the mouth of his people, he graciously permits them to open their eyes, and amuses them with gratuitous exhibitions of living Emperors and Princes, all bent upon paying "homage" to France. Thought and speech are interdicted, but the Parisian mind is assumed to find a recompense in the kind of entertainment which is usually effective with children. All NAPOLEON's ingenuity, however, in arranging shows, fails in rivaling the august and imposing ceremonials which the Papacy still, on rare occasions, presents to the world. The temporal majesty of the Pontiff may have been diminished, but in his spiritual kingdom he still exercises a sway which is great beyond all conception and calculation, and which extends year after year, notwithstanding the ceaseless assaults of enemies. In that illustrious and stately assemblage which has met in the capital of the Cæsars, there must have been few whose hearts did not beat high with pride at the thought that the Papacy alone of earthly systems brings down to the present day an unchanged record—a record which has known no substantial variation, and an authority which is acknowledged and venerated over the four quarters of the world. "She saw," said Lord MACAULAY of the Papacy, "the commencement of all the Governments and of all the ecclesiastical establishments that now exist in the world; and we feel no assurance that she is not destined to see the end of them all."

To this country PIUS IX. must turn his eyes with exaltation and gratitude. Contributions so profuse that they might have satisfied the wants of the most frivolous of his predecessors in the Pontifical chair, PAUL II., have been poured into his exchequer, unasked, by the Roman Catholics of America. In the love and fidelity of his children in the New World he may forget the ingratitude of his "eldest son," and find consolation for the coldness of the King of Italy. It is impossible that the attached followers of the Church who recently gathered round the Sovereign Pontiff should not respect his many noble qualities. In the troubles which have beset him from 1848 until now he has always demeaned himself with invincible courage and exalted piety. He has done nothing to bring the chair of St. Peter into contempt, as one of his predecessors did when he gave a Cardinal's hat to the keeper of his monkey. The Pope will not only derive fresh encouragement from the marks of attachment which he has received, but he will be stimulated to make renewed efforts to restore harmony to the Church. The display at Rome is thus likely to leave more lasting consequences behind than that of Paris, which does little more than amuse the idlers of the universe, and fill the pockets of the shopkeepers.

In the midst of these events a mingled tissue of good and evil fortune has fallen to the lot of Austria. One year ago she stood before the world a broken—it would not have seemed too much to say, a ruined Power. She had borne up strenuously against blow after blow, but the last stroke of Prussia was almost fatal. The disaster of Sadowa appeared to be the death-knell of the Empire. But when the spark of vitality is at its lowest in nations or in individuals, it often suddenly revives and burns into a brighter glare than ever. Month after month the internal condition of Austria has flourished more and more under the judicious hand of a Minister as wise, if not so ambitious as BISMARCK. The better days of promise are dawning over the land. The costly strife with Hungary is at an end, and the ancient crown of the Kingdom has been placed upon the head of FRANCIS JOSEPH at Pesth, not merely with the approval, but with the joy and delight of the people. The Emperor is liberally disposed, and he will be warned by the past to remember that oppression recoils ultimately upon the oppressor himself. All might be hopeful at Vienna but for that sad series of domestic calamities which have brought affliction and desolation to the Palace of the Kaisers. The Princess MATILDA died, under the most frightful and heartrending circumstances, a few weeks ago. The Prince MAXIMILIAN, of Tours and Texis, a near connection of the Empress, soon followed her to the grave. The dark shade of madness rests over the castle at Miramar, and now, like the messengers of wo who presented themselves before Job, comes the tidings of the crime at Queretaro, which shocks the whole civilized world. To the hands of the Emperor of the French FRANCIS JOSEPH owes his most irreparable losses, but it would be impossible for us to realize the indignation and horror which to-day prevails throughout Austria and throughout Europe at the barbarism which has consigned MAXIMILIAN to an unknown grave. The people believed, as MAXIMILIAN himself did, that the Mexicans themselves wished him to become their ruler, and twice they sent eager deputations to him at Miramar, where his wife, the unfortunate Empress CARLOTTA, now lies insane, urging him to come and rule over them. We need not retrace the melancholy history. The American people are averse to the establishment of a monarchy on this continent, but it is impossible that they should sanction one of the foulest and most inexcusable murders which stain the annals of even savage nations.

In these shows of the Old World we here have no part. Our genius does not lie in the direction of "spectacle." And if on this day we celebrate a national anniversary, it may be doubted whether either the eye or the ear will derive any gratification from the sights and sounds which will indicate our rejoicing. We do not anticipate that the outward glories of Paris, Pesth, or Rome will be repeated here, but in the substantial advantages of perfect freedom and liberty we may find abundant compensation. For our own part, although we cannot expect to see a striking pageant, we shall be able to express our opinions to-morrow without writing with a police officer at our elbow, or submitting our papers to the inspection of a spy, and that is more than our French journalistic brethren can boast of, and it is a privilege which we should not be willing to exchange for all the shows of Paris, including the Exhibition itself.

Legislative Corruption.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read in the TIMES of to-day the letter of "a *Tribune* correspondent," and the editorial comments thereon, and must be allowed to say that in *suppressing* the names of the four Senators, charged with Legislative corruption, you are doing very great injustice (unintentionally, I think) to the other members of the State Senate.

Justice to the innocent would seem to require the publication of the *names* of those who are guilty, or at least to point out those who are *not* included in the specific charges contained in the letter of "a *Tribune* correspondent."

There are thirty-two members of the State Senate. Twenty-eight of this body seem to be free from censure on the score of Legislative corruption. Why not publish the names of *these* twenty-eight Senators, and thus enable your readers and the public generally to understand by implication, what *four* members of the State Senate have been guilty of the corruption imputed to them in the letter of "a *Tribune* Correspondent. Yours respectfully,

ARMONCK.

We appreciate the full importance of having "the public generally" understand what members of the Senate are *not* guilty of the corruption charged upon *four* of them;—and if "the public generally" will give us any proper access to courts of law and to testimony by which we can prove the guilt charged upon them, we will most cheerfully publish their names.

But suppose we do publish them, as our correspondent suggests. Each one of the four sues us, or has us indicted, for libel. We go into court to justify what we have said. We call as witnesses the men who bought the votes of the Senators named and who paid them the money;—and *they refuse to answer*, for the law holds them to be equally guilty with the officials whom they have bribed, and proof of their guilt would subject them to the same punishment. They could not be compelled to give evidence which must of necessity implicate themselves. We should thus be deprived of the only testimony by which we could prove our statements,—and, as a matter of course, we should be adjudged guilty of libel, and the corrupt Senators—with the knowledge of their guilt in their hearts and its proceeds in their pockets, increased by the damages they recover for loss of character—march out of court as injured innocents, with a full indorsement of their uprightness and purity from a Court of Justice!

Does our correspondent think that under these circumstances we are in duty bound to publish their names?

The Mexican Savages and Their Crime.

It hardly needed the horrifying details (published yesterday) of the bloody tragedy enacted at Queretaro, on the morning of the 19th of June, to apprise the world of the fact that the savage leaders of the Mexican hordes who take to themselves the name of Liberalists, have resolved to defy the sentiment of Christendom; to occupy a position outside of the pale of civilization; and to invoke anew the scourge which should, long ago, have swept their factions, their farce of a government, and their bands of organized banditti from the face of the earth.

The tenor of the dispatches from the bloodhound ESCOBEDO, detailing the circumstances attending the murder of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN shows, first of all, that the bare idea of extending clemency to the captured prisoners was not for a moment entertained from the hour of the betrayal of the Prince; that whatever appeals from our Government in behalf of mercy reached JUAREZ and his agents were treated with contempt; that the postponement of the execution from the 16th to the 19th of June (as the Prussian Minister puts it in his protest against the murder) involved the "horrible agony" of a "second death," and that all the accessories of the trial were of a character illustrative of the fiendish ingenuity of the murderers. Gloating on the mangled corpses of his victims, ESCOBEDO declares himself resolved upon an indiscriminate slaughter of foreign residents. "I have," says he, "by the execution of these master traitors *made terror the order of the day everywhere*. I have imposed large contributions upon the rich, and confiscated their property, *and their all*. * * * I hope, before closing my military career, to see the blood of every foreigner spilt that resides in my country."

Such is the military chief of the Government we have been so ready to support and uphold, when by our simple non-interference the world might long ago have been relieved of the plague of its existence.

In some respects, it is held to be a misfortune that, in the crisis of the Imperial adventure, if not all through the conflict preceding that crisis, our Government was not represented by a Minister Resident in Mexico. On the other hand, there is not the smallest reason to suppose that a Minister of the United States would have been treated with more consideration than any other foreigner. It is certain that if he had been at Queretaro when the Prince and his followers were made prisoners, his voice would have been as powerless in any appeal to JUAREZ as that of the Minister of Prussia. The latter did all that was possible—and with an earnestness that could not be surpassed—to save the lives of the condemned men. His efforts were seconded by the Minister of Great Britain. The appeal of our own Government previously had been barely acknowledged. Everything, indeed, showed that the savage programme which was carried out on the 19th of June had long been predetermined on. What could an accredited representative of the United States have done at Queretaro in the cause of humanity that was left undone when the Secretary of State made known clearly and emphatically the views of our Government? He would most surely have subjected himself to insult. That is not a matter of conjecture or speculation at all. It is made a positive certainty by the brutal insolence and bloody purpose of ESCOBEDO to "*make terror the order of the day everywhere*," and to "see the blood of every foreigner spilt that resides in Mexico." These are not words that would be used by a so-called Liberal military leader, if his instructions were not to repel outside advice from whatever quarter it may come. The language is not that which ESCOBEDO's master would sanction or tolerate if he had any more respect for the United States than for the Digger Indian tribes of whom he comes.

It is simply a formal and scornful defiance of the intervention alike of those who have been friends of the Mexican *Republic*, (save the mark!) and those who have been its enemies. Our Government cannot be said to occupy in this business a position of dignity; but the "masterly inactivity" of Ex-Minister CAMPBELL may turn out, accidentally, to have saved us from more direct and unpardonable insults. The policy of an indiscriminate slaughter of foreigners and wholesale confiscation, when fully developed, will hasten the elimination of many facts which ought to see the light, and which, we trust, will be sufficient anon to show us what *are* the relations properly existing between the United States and Mexico.

One of the least enviable actors in this horrible drama is the Ruler of France, to whose frothy parade of the glories, the chivalry and the honor of the French nation, foreigners from every clime were summoned to Champs Elysée the other day, to listen and applaud. The honor and the chivalry that dragged the unfortunate Austrian Prince into the meshes of the Mexican adventure, and deserted him in the hour of his greatest need, it is difficult for any one not indoctrinated into the mysteries of Cæsarism, fairly to appreciate. How the story of MAXIMILIAN's murder will affect the Royal and Imperial personages lately assembled in Paris we shall, by and by, ascertain. In the French Senate, the spokesmen for the Government were put forward, as soon as the capture of the Prince was reported, to utter some cheap and second-hand condolences over the mishap. The pathos of a political scavenger is seldom bearable; but an Imperial apologist shedding copious streams of tears in a Legislative Assembly at the word of command, almost becomes insulting to men of ordinary sensibility, when the subject is so tragic as this. Silence, in the circumstances, would certainly have been more becoming.

Congress and its Work.

Dispatches from Washington report the prevalence of a desire to limit the special session to a brief period, and to confine its business to the amendment of the Reconstruction Acts. Attempts will of course be made to extend the programme, regardless of heat and time, as the efforts of Mr. SUMNER and the reference of the Kentucky credentials to the Election Committee clearly show. But the views expressed by Messrs. FESSENDEN and HOWARD evidently reflect the judgment of that portion of the Republican Party which has thus far controlled its policy. They take the ground that the obstacles which have arisen to the satisfactory working of the law have alone induced the attendance of members. Congress has met, they contend, because its purposes have been thwarted by the President, acting on the opinions of the Attorney-General; and its only proper duty now is to render further hindrance impossible.

In the same spirit, Mr. WILSON laid before the Senate a supplementary Reconstruction Bill, consisting of a couple of sections, which really cover all the practical points mooted by the Attorney-General. By one clause Mr. WILSON sweeps aside the present civil officers in the Southern States, and invests the District Commander with absolute authority to retain them, to appoint successors, or to order elections. By the other, the Boards of Registration are empowered to exclude the votes of those who, under the rendering of the law as fixed by the Commanding-Generals are disqualified. There will be a shoal of other bills submitted, and it is more than probable that the exact scope of the measure to be pushed through Congress will be determined by a caucus of the party. In the meantime we take Senator WILSON's measure to indicate on one hand a conviction that the existing law, left to its military administrators, will accomplish all the purposes of its authors, and on the other hand an indisposition to obtrude new conditions, or to raise issues not obviously relevant to the dispute between the Executive and Congress.

With this view the feeling of the Republican Party throughout the country undoubtedly coincides. The recognized party organizations in the various States, so far as they have been heard from, are prepared to abide by the law as it stands, subject only to amendments which experience points out as essential to its effectiveness. They ask no further conditions, favor no additional penalties, and desire no longer delay than the law has made unavoidable. They want a restoration of the Union as speedily as may be possible, and they accept the terms and mode of restoration provided by the military government scheme as equal to their ideas of justice and safety.

The influential journals of the party, with scarcely a single exception, adhere to the same line. Leaving out of consideration the more moderate Republican journals, it will be found on examination that presses which have on all occasions fought on the side of Congress are averse to any action at the present session which may even impliedly excite doubts as to the finality and good faith of the plan now being applied. Two or three examples will establish the literal accuracy of our statement. The Worcester *Spy*, to begin with, while affirming the necessity of specific amendments, objects to novelties or delay. "The military commanders," it remarks, "were doing very well, with the provisional governments in existence, until they were interfered with. It is only necessary to provide against interference hereafter to meet the necessities of the case." The Chicago *Tribune* is still more emphatic:

> "The idea ought not to be tolerated for a moment, that the people of the North, having laid down their conditions, and distinctly promised the South that her representatives shall be admitted when these conditions are complied with, will refuse to carry out their part of the agreement in the utmost good faith, the moment the people of the South shall comply with these terms."

Another Western Radical leader, the St. Louis *Democrat*, holds substantially the same language. It recognizes the improved temper of the Southern people, and objects to their further punishment for sins committed by the Executive. We might multiply testimony of this character, but these passages will suffice. They are a key to the tone of the Radical Press, and a fair index to the temper and purposes of the party to whose policy Congress seeks to give effect.

MINOR TOPICS.

The whole City will be crackling with fire-crackers to-day. *That* is a point that is settled by the preliminary experiences of last night, as well as by the traditions of by-gone years. But at the same time we trust that the Police will make a very prompt example of any little boy or big bully who undertakes to throw fire-crackers in the faces of promenaders, or under the bellies of horses, or into rail cars or omnibuses, or into house windows, or into knots of people, or, in short, who throws them anywhere else than nowhere. And, we trust that if any examples of this kind are found necessary they will be made early in the morning. The news will spread very quickly among those who are likely to be culprits, and will have an excellent preventive influence.

We have a word to say this morning in behalf of the American eagle. We entreat the Fourth of July orators to spare that bird to-day, as much as possible, in consideration of his past services to independence and to the cause of small-beer eloquence. If he must "soar aloft" on this glorious anniversary, then "raise him up tenderly, lift him with care," and let not his empyrean flight be too sudden or too long continued. Let it be conceded to our individual patriotism that we already appreciate the more familiar exploits of that bird of destiny. We know that to-day the chagrined British lion will instinctively slink off with his tail between his legs; that all double-headed European eagles will shriek in despair as our own majestic biped flaps his wings, and spurns from his tail the treacherous salt which the minions of despotism would sprinkle upon it. These things, we say, we have already heard, and know to be facts. Let us simplify, therefore, the day's labor of the eagle.

We trust that the half-dozen American gentlemen who have been created Chevaliers of the Legion of Honor by the French Emperor will not feel unduly exalted above their plain fellow-citizens when they return to this country. We know that such signal proofs of merit are apt to elevate their possessors, and especially in the countries of Europe, so far above vulgar mortals, that all these latter can do is to indulge privately in amazement and admiration of their superiors. The score or so of Americans, however, who at different times have received honor, rank or title at the hands of European potentates have, as a rule, managed to get through the world without trampling upon "ornary" folks, or without showing themselves to be uncommonly foolish. We must inform anxious American ladies that the gentlemen who have been made Chevaliers of the Legion of Honor give no title to their wives, present or future, nor to their descendants, nor even to their ancestors. The honor and renown are exclusive with the individual upon whom the distinction is conferred. The order of the Legion of Honor was instituted for military and civic merit by the first NAPOLEON while he was Consul, and its crosses of gold and silver are very eagerly sought after.

The Mexican Liberals, having got rid of MAXIMILIAN, are now mainly occupied, we are told, with deciding "who were the greatest traitors to the Republic, every Mexican apparently accusing every other one of treason." It is the pot calling the kettle black. MIRAMON and MEJIA were shot in the back the other day as traitors; their error was in not, like many of their former comrades, turning "traitors" once more. All Mexico is drenched in treason; leading Liberals are dyed in it; by treason the throne of MAXIMILIAN was permitted to be set up, and by treason it fell. Queretaro succumbed to the treachery of LOPEZ, and yet the day of its fall is to be celebrated hereafter as a "national holiday." As well that day as any other. It is clear that if the system of confiscations and murders on the charge of treason is allowed to run riot much longer Mexico will be plunged into a lower depth of anarchy than she has ever yet attained. Let those to whom the term of traitor is justly applied now come together, and they would outnumber those who have been persistently loya to the Republic. As Falstaff has it "the rogues would bind the true men."

Now that a freedman has applied for a West Point cadetship, we shall doubtless have a fresh outcry from the reformers of the Phillips stamp, over the rights of the negro. This cadetship will be demanded of Mr. STANTON, in a sort of highwayman fashion, under menace. "The appointment or your political life," is the word of the hour, for, whatever may be the unfitness of the candidate, the fact that he is black is supposed to compensate for all. Now, in the present case, we do not know what the merits of the young man are. But we trust that if there be a better and more competent applicant, the freedman will be rejected in favor of the latter, color being taken as the last point for consideration. This doctrine, however, does not suit the agitators, who want color to be the first, last, and only consideration. There were one or two very good colored surgeons, commissioned officers, in the volunteer army, and there were some excellent non-commissioned officers—first sergeants, only one remove from shoulder-straps—in the same army. If colored officers are to be introduced into the service, it would seem well to appoint them from the ex-volunteers; but even our colored regiments are now officered by whites.

The disgraceful badgering, bullying, quarreling and rioting between the lawyers, the Court and the witnesses upon the Surratt trial in Washington, are not uncommon occurrences in judicial proceedings in that locality. We recall more incidents of that kind in Washington than in any other city in the country. On the trial of the murderess, MARY HARRIS, a couple of years ago, the Judge and the jury were disgraced themselves in a manner unprecedented in the history of jurisprudence. But nothing could be worse than some of the scenes that are now transpiring in the Surratt trial. The outrageous conduct of the senior counsel of SURRATT toward Judge FISHER is what might have been expected from the man who, through all the former part of the trial, had shown so reckless a disregard of all the decencies of the Bar. The reproof administered to that impertinent and insulting questioner by the witness Surgeon MCMILLAN was well deserved, though coming from an improper source, and the further scoring he received from the Judge on the Bench, for gross breaches of the proprieties of the place, was a rebuke needed both by the counsel for the defence and the Surratt sympathizers, who crowded the Court-room. In marked contrast both of manner and effectiveness is the polite and quiet, but clear-headed and direct way of Judge PIERREPONT, who, himself a gentleman, recognizes the rights of others. It is the old story of the bludgeon and the rapier, and as of yore the polished weapon proves its superiority.

There is at least one element of torture which sensitive heads may perhaps be relieved from to-day, and that is the sharp and piercing explosions of small arms in the City. There is a fine of $10 prescribed for the discharge of any gun, pistol, fowling-piece or other firearm in the streets, and although the Fourth has been practically an excepted day, legally it is not, and we are rejoiced that Superintendent KENNEDY has issued orders that the law shall be enforced. The number of accidents from this careless pastime is the public reason for its prohibition; but many a weary man and nervous woman and sickly child will have intense cause of thankfulness if this crowning torment be spared them through the distracting confusion of this chaotic day.

Fifty Mormon missionaries are now on the way from Utah to Europe. Two Mormon Elders have been for some weeks in Paris. Putting this and that together, we shall see how BRIGHAM YOUNG is making desperate efforts to recruit converts for the Church of the Latter Day Saints. The two Elders were obviously sent out in advance, to "spy out the ground," as Joshua of old sent his two scouts into Canaan. The fifty missionaries will reinforce them, and the work of conversion will begin. We would suggest that the most economical way to start the work will be to begin with the Sultan and his train. There, the seed is sown, the field ready for harvesting. The doctrine of polygamy, which is the central one of Mormonism, would be swallowed without difficulty; and, indeed, the Sultan could teach YOUNG and KIMBALL something valuable on that subject. That point granted, the work of proselyting could be carried on without difficulty. This would be a fair set-off for the "Josephites" who, according to BRIGHAM, have lately "soured on Zion."

Whether the Canadians are susceptible to the pleasures of being tickled with a straw time will show. At present they are all in a twitteration of delight at their establishment as a "Dominion" instead of a "Province," with a "Viceroy" instead of a "Governor," and an administration of "Knights" and "Companions of the Bath" in place of the plebeian "Honorables" who have heretofore guided their colonial fortunes. One would hardly think that the spectacle presented by the mother country just now would inspire any violent admiration of aristocratic and titled rulers, since the Peers are denounced as imbeciles, and even the "Queen and all the royal family" are getting to be regarded as expensive and not very useful luxuries. Canada begins modestly, but if she travels backward with the Lords, instead of forward with the Commons, her debt of $75,000,000 will be increased by many fearful ciphers, and years hence she will have the work to do that England is now staggering under. However, luckily it's her own affair.

The English are just now in a ferment of anxiety over the American fifteen-inch gun recently landed there. Mathematicians are busy at work upon it in calculating its power, and an amusing array of algebraic expressions and columns of figures in several papers attest the severity of their labors. When this process is finished, we would suggest that the gun be *fired*. This is an experiment that has not yet been tried. At Shoeburyness, they are wont to exhaust the integral calculus before they apply the sponge and friction-primer in the testing of heavy guns. However, the fifteen-inch gun has already made its record in America. It has been fired with a charge of 100 pounds of powder, and the solid fifteen-inch shot has been propelled with an initial velocity of 1,600 feet per second. The largest gun ever yet mounted in a British man-of-war is the nine-inch Woolwich wrought iron-rifled gun, which carries a shot weighing but 250 pounds. The fifteen-inch gun carries a shot of nearly double this weight, and in the absolute power of the two guns there is almost no comparison.

Maximilian and the Emperor of France —Letter from Mr. Henry Wikoff.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your leading article of Tuesday, commenting on the tragic fate of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, you state that "he was betrayed into the adventure by the Emperor of France, who afterward deserted him." The abhorrence you express so forcibly at the brutal execution of this ill-starred Prince will find an echo in every heart, but your manly pity for the dead does not vindicate an injustice to the living. I am well enough acquainted with the history of MAXIMILIAN's advent in Mexico to justify me in saying you do a wrong to His French Majesty, in making him responsible for the acceptance of the Mexican crown by the unfortunate Archduke. If the secrets of the late invasion of Mexico are ever divulged it will be found that the Emperor NAPOLEON is far more "sinned against than sinning."

England and Spain were the first to solicit France to unite with them in an Expedition to enforce the payment of their joint claims against the Mexican Republic. Our Government was also invited. France accepted, but the United States, happily, declined. What was the result. The Allies had not half accomplished their task when England and Spain, under a diplomatic pretext, withdrew, and left NAPOLEON the alternative of carrying out the original plan alone, or of following their pusillanimous example. When the French army occupied the Mexican Capital the most earnest efforts were made by the wealthy and influential of that distracted land to induce NAPOLEON to establish a Protectorate, or to set up a new government with some foreign Prince at the head, not the tool of domestic factions. Among the candidates for this luckless post was MAXIMILIAN and his pretentions were sustained by his father-in-law, LEOPOLD, late King of Belgium. There is no doubt that the unhappy CARLOTTA was eager to occupy the Mexican Throne, and her husband and father were enlisted in the cause more by her solicitations than by ambition. The French Emperor refrained from interference, and the notables of Mexico elected MAXIMILIAN their Imperial chief. The proof that NAPOLEON exercised no pressure over the choice, is the fact that MAXIMILIAN always boasted that he owed his position to the Mexicans, and not to the French; and for this reason he unwisely turned a deaf ear to the sage counsels of his French Majesty. During the whole of his career the meanest Mexican, the silliest Belgian or the vainest Austrian had more influence with MAXIMILIAN than the Marshal or Minister of France. Whatever the merits or graces of the lamented MAXIMILIAN, and he had many, it is certain that political skill he had none. Yet, strange to say, he always heartily desired the withdrawal of the French Army, that he might prove to the world both his popularity in Mexico and his genius for government. His familiar phrase, "When we get rid of the French," can hardly be forgotten. When the sagacious ruler of France saw that MAXIMILIAN was a prey to ignoble influence, and that while no good could be done in Mexico, he was endangering his friendly relations with the United States he courageously decided to withdraw his army and abandon his laudable efforts to open Mexico to the commerce of the world. Every form of persuasion was exhausted to induce the doomed MAXIMILIAN to throw away his mock sceptre and return to his stricken wife and cheerless palace at Miramar, but in vain. The chief ground of his refusal was truly heroic and will embalm his memory. He stayed, and he struggled to save from the vengeance of a barbarous Government the handful of men who had bravely clung to his desperate fortunes. This act honors the Prince and ennobles the man. Alas, that so much courage and devotion should only whet the fury of his merciless assassins. MAXIMILIAN has been wantonly murdered; the sentiments of this humane age have been cruelly lacerated, and an outrage has been committed against the United States that calls for punishment. The people of this country gave all their sympathy to the so-called Republican faction, and the remonstrances of our Government have restored it to power, and the only guerdon we asked was mercy for MAXIMILIAN, whose misfortunes had condoned his errors. His death is not merely an act of inhumanity, but of ingratitude. It is not only a crime, but an insult. Let the half-breeds of Mexico beware. Indiscriminate butchery may be harmless sport in their eyes, but the people of these States brook neither insolence nor injury from the Great Powers of the earth. Will they accept it from the refuse of mankind?

If my recital of facts, Mr. Editor, be correct, you will admit that the Emperor of France is not amenable at the bar of public opinion for the ambition that led MAXIMILIAN to Mexico, or the fatality that made it his grave.

Very truly yours,
July 3, 1867. HENRY WIKOFF.

Adjournment of the Connecticut Legislature—Election of Judges.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, July 3.

Both branches of the General Assembly adjourned to-day, to meet on Monday, July 8.

The Senate to-day elected EDWARD J. SANFORD, of New-Haven, and MILES T. GRANGER, of North Canaan, Judges of the Superior Court.

A majority of the Railroad Committee have reported in favor of a draw-bridge at Middletown, and the minority are in favor of a suspension bridge. Both reports are made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

A Brilliant Meteor Seen at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, July 3.

An extremely brilliant meteor shot across the sky, over this city, at 11:30 o'clock last night, having a long tail of many colored lights, which remained in view several minutes. The meteor appeared in the southeast, and disappeared in the northwest, with deep intonation like the report of a cannon in a distance. The light from the meteor itself continued for fifteen or twenty seconds, indescribably beautiful, and of such dazzling brilliancy as to blind the vision of those who saw it.

Fatal Shooting Affray in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 3.

An altercation took place in Brookline last evening between two men named MATTHEWS and WATSON, in reference to certain reports damaging to the character of the former, alleged to have been put in circulation by the latter, when MATTHEWS drew a revolver, and shot WATSON in the abdomen, inflicting a fatal wound. MATTHEWS gave himself up to the authorities this morning.

The employes of the firm of CHICKERING & SONS, large piano manufacturers on Tremont-street, to the number of 350, desiring to commemorate the occasion of the distinguished and gratifying honor conferred upon Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS, in Paris, paraded through the principal streets to-day, accompanied by a band of music.

Drowning at Philapelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 3.

In Atlantic City, this morning, CHARLES MURRAY, while bathing, was accidentally drowned. The body was found, and the Coroner held an inquest.

Every train brings in crowds of visitors, and the hotels are [illegible] filling up.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 3.

WAR VESSELS FOR THE JAPANESE.

There is a bit of history connected with the recent visit here of the Japanese Commissioners that has not yet been brought to light. It appears from correspondence on file in the State Department, that in the Fall of 1862, when ROBERT H. PRUYN, of New-York, was our Minister at Yeddo, the Japanese Government expressed a wish to become possessed of several first-class American-built vessels, with armament complete. Mr. PRUYN declared himself willing to do what he could to aid the Japanese, and their conferences finally resulted in a formal proposition from them to Mr. PRUYN, as representative of the United States. This document bears date Oct. 21, 1862, and authorizes and empowers Mr. PRUYN to have constructed two steam sloops-of-war, of twenty-four guns each, and one steam gunboat with heavy guns, the number and calibre thereof to be fixed by Mr. PRUYN. The vessels were all to be propellers with sailing gear, fully equipped with small arms, and furnished with all needful mathematical instruments. The specifications were explicit, though not given in great detail, and the paper was signed by two Japanese officers of high rank, one of them being the head man of the recent Commission. There was much consultation immediately thereafter between our Minister and the Japanese officials. On the 29th of October, 1862, Mr. PRUYN communicated the proposition with which he had been intrusted to the State Department, where it was received in the latter part of January following. He enlarged at some length upon commercial and international results that might follow from prompt and satisfactory execution of the commission given him, and said he had taken the order because he supposed the war then raging would soon be at an end, and the job would give employment to a large number of our workmen, in the interim between the overthrow of the rebellion and the time when the necessities of our commercial marine would require their services. He said it was estimated that the vessels ordered would cost in the neighborhood of $860,000; that he had already received $200,000; that $200,000 more would be paid in January, 1863; $200,000 more March 1, 1863, and the balance, with expenses at sea, on delivery of the vessels at Japan. He also notified the department that he had, by virtue of authority in him vested, appointed THURLOW WEED and CHAS. B. LANSING, of Albany, as his agents for the execution of the order. Inclosed in this letter to Mr. SEWARD was a copy of the documents he had received from the Japanese officials and a long letter to Messrs. WEED & LANSING. He told those gentlemen what the proposal was, how much he had received, and when further payments were to be made, and charged them to see that the Commission was executed in the most faithful manner. The present is a small order, he said, compared with what will follow if this be satisfactorily filled. They were instructed to contract for building the vessels with men of large facilities, and see that everything, from first to last, was done in the best order and with an eye to beauty and service. They were empowered to appoint inspectors and such other officers as might be found necessary during the progress of the work, and were urged to have the boats built in the shortest time possible, consistent with good workmanship. Inclosed in the letter to WEED & LANSING were very full specifications for all vessels. They were also authorized and directed to buy for the Japanese Government a machine for rifling cannon, &c., and a battery of four bronze six-pounders, toward which purchases $5,000 had been advanced to Mr. PRUYN. Mr. SEWARD, after some consideration, approved the course of Mr. PRUYN, and his power of attorney and specifications were delivered to Messrs. WEED & LANSING. It appears that but one boat was ever delivered on this order, the *Fusiama*, a pretty corvette of about 1,000 or 1,200 tons burden. She had been offered to and declined by our Government, and did not prove to be a first-class vessel. The Japanese had bad luck, also, with the guns bought and sent out to them, one exploding and killing quite a number of persons. They were not very well pleased with the manner in which their commission had been executed. A great deal of correspondence followed. The Japanese did not readily understand the difference between Mr. PRUYN, the Minister, and Mr. PRUYN the individual, and finally, in their view, as is understood, our Government became to a certain extent compromised. Hence, in the end a Commission was appointed to settle the matter. The Commissioners after their arrival were made to comprehend that the acts of Mr. PRUYN and his agents were not necessarily the acts of the Government. The amount of money actually paid over to Mr. PRUYN is not definitely known, but it is supposed to have been $600,000 in gold. A settlement was finally effected with him by the Commissioners, under which he paid them $500,000 in currency, and it was with $400,000 of this that the ram *Stonewall* was bought.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The Republican members of the Senate held a caucus to-day after the adjournment, Senator ANTHONY presiding, at which all were present except Senator WADE. Senator SUMNER attempted to get through a resolution expressing the opinion that the present session should not be exclusively devoted to any one subject, but that general business should be transacted as in other Summer sessions. Senators FESSENDEN and CONKLING opposed the proposition, and it is understood that some sarcastic words were uttered regarding SUMNER's prophetic vision, as he claimed that the future was ominously dark for the country, unless the session was prolonged beyond a few weeks. The resolution was modified so as to exclude everything but reconstruction matters in general, and after some argument, during which it was admitted that it will be proper to provide for a Fall session if necessary, it was defeated. Senator CONKLING then introduced a resolution which was passed with but three or four dissenting votes, which provides that the Senate shall do no business whatever except that which is necessary to remove obstructions in the way of enforcing the military and supplemental reconstruction acts in the manner intended by Congress when they were passed. This action may be construed as expressing a desire on the part of the Senate that no new bill containing new schemes of reconstruction shall be passed, but that an additional supplementary act, defining explicitly the powers of military commanders, &c., is all that is necessary. Senator ANTHONY was instructed to present the resolution as adopted by the caucus to the Senate, and will do so on Friday.

NAPOLEON AND MAXIMILIAN.

It seems that NAPOLEON was quite incredulous at the report of the execution of MAXIMILIAN. He yesterday telegraphed the French Minister here to know if the information was positively true and for details.

SENATOR JOHNSON.

Senator REVERDY JOHNSON, who was prevented from being here to-day at the opening of Congress by a serious affliction in the partial loss of his sight, for which he is now under treatment in New-York, telegraphs to-day that he will be able to take his seat in the Senate on Monday next.

A REGISTERED RIOTER.

Gen. HARRY HAYS, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, who is charged in the reports of the Military Commission and the Congressional Committee which investigated the riots of July last in New-Orleans with having led several charges against the Institute building in which the conventioners were murdered, has been registered as a voter under Attorney-General STANBERY's opinion.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 3.

AFFAIRS AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The receipts from internal revenue sources to-day were over $1,500,000.

The general impression now is that the session of Congress will not be of more than two or three weeks duration.

The amount of gold in the vaults of the Treasury Department on the 1st inst. was $108,060,000, of which amount $19,000,009 is payable on certificates. This amount will be reduced by the monthly payment of the interest on Five-Twenties and other bonds, in all amounting to $18,000,000.

THE FORT KEARNY MASSACRE.

Gen. SANBORN, one of the members of the Fort Kearny Commission, appointed to investigate the Indian massacre at that point, arrived in this city on the 1st inst., from the Upper Missouri, from among the Sioux Indians, where the Northern branch of the Indian Commission have been pursuing their investigations, and is now engaged in the preparation of a report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which will be ready in a few days, and will doubtless embody all the facts connected with that affair.

FREEDMEN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Brevet Major-Gen. N. K. SCOTT, Assistant Commissioner for South Carolina, has submitted to Gen. HOWARD a report of the operations of the Bureau in that State for the month of May, from which it appears that generally the condition of the freedmen is improving, and the feeling of the white citizens toward them becoming more favorable, the improvement resulting from the necessity of recognizing the political and civil rights of the freed people, and the dependence which rests upon their labor. The sub-Assistant Commissioner in charge of the sub-district of Charleston, reports that no complaints in reference to the indisposition of the freedmen to work, were made during the month. General complaints have been made in reference to work being neglected in consequence of the hands going off to hear speeches, by a person who issues what the freedmen call orders for them to attend the meetings; threatening fines if they do not attend, telling them that no charge can be made against them for leaving the crop, &c. This has tended to produce some disorder. In this district considerable destitution yet exists, and large supplies will be needed to prevent extreme suffering. In other districts much destitution and suffering is reported.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

Returns have been received at the General Land Office from the local office at Jackson, Miss., showing that in June last forty-two farms, comprising in the aggregate 2,569 acres, were added to the productive force of that State, under the act of Congress providing for the disposal of public lands for homestead actual settlement in certain cases.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

All the public departments will be closed to-morrow.

General CANBY, commanding the Department of Washington, has ordered national salutes to be fired in honor of the anniversary of Independence.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The *Navy Gazette* says Capt. J. P. SANFORD has been detached from the command of the *Vanderbilt*, and is waiting orders. Commander EDWARD R. CALHOUN, from duty as fleet captain of South Pacific Squadron, and ordered to return to the United States. Lieut.-Commander E. M. SHEPHERD, from the *Osceola*, and placed on waiting orders. Carpenter T. H. BISHOP, from the *Osceola*, and placed on waiting orders. Acting-Ensign WM. A. DUER and mate FRANCIS H. POOLE, from the *Mohongo*, and ordered East. Acting Ensign DAVID A. HALL, ordered to the *De Soto*. Mate JOHN H. MCMANUS, to the *Alleghany*.

SURRATT'S TRIAL.

The Disguises of Booth and Surratt—The Prisoner in the President's Box at the Theatre in the Afternoon.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 3.

The prosecution in the Surratt trial, to-day, very nearly exhausted its testimony, and will probably get through with its last witness on Friday. The evidence elicited was of the utmost importance, and the prisoner was visibly affected by it, betraying more nervousness than on any preceding day of the trial. He was identified by one witness, CHARLES H. M. WOOD, a colored barber, as having been in company with BOOTH on the day of the assassination, and that he shaved him. CHAS. RAMSELL, a soldier, testified that he saw SURRATT trying to make his escape from the city on horseback on the 15th of April. THEODORE BENJAMIN RHODES swore that SURRATT prepared the box in the theatre in which the President was murdered, so that BOOTH could enter with ease to commit his atrocious deed.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, July 3.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

The attendance on the part of the spectators was again very large, and included among others several members of Congress. Many of the latter seem to take a very great interest in the proceedings.

Mr. Merrick asked if there would be a session of the Court to-morrow, July 4.

Mr. Pierrepont said he doubted whether it would be legal to hold Court. In some States it was not recognized as a legal day.

Judge Fisher said the matter had been under advisement, and the room had been already promised to the Oldest Inhabitants' Association, and there would accordingly be no session to-morrow.

By consent of the Court and counsel for the prosecution, Dr. McMillan was recalled, and was asked by Mr. Merrick if he ever stated to Stephen Cameron that Surratt told him that he was in Elmira the night of the assassination. Witness replied that he did not. The question propounded to witness yesterday relative to an alleged conversation with one Stephen Cameron were repeated, and witness denied them again as he did yesterday. Mr. Merrick then asked witness whether Surratt had ever told him, and whether he (the witness) had told Cameron that Surratt said he knew nothing of his mother's peril until about the time of the execution. Witness said he never told Cameron so. He had a conversation with Surratt upon that subject, but could not distinctly recollect exactly what that conversation was.

Chas. H. M. Wood, (colored,) sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—I am a barber by occupation, and have been in that business here since December, 1862; in April, 1865, my barber shop, or where I worked, was at the shop of Booker & Stewart, on E-street near Grover's Theatre, under Joe Hall's; I now have a barber shop under the Ebbitt House; I knew Booth before the assassination; I cut his hair and shaved him, and knew him well. (The prisoner was asked to stand up.) I have seen the prisoner before; on the morning of the assassination I saw him at Booker & Stewart's barber shop; I shaved and trimmed the prisoner's hair; Surratt came to the shop with Booth, McLaughlin and another; the three named talked about coming from Baltimore; I also trimmed Booth's hair that morning; I was waiting on Mr. Booth, and Surratt was in the rear of me, and a small thick set man whose name I did not know was sitting near the glass; when I was done waiting on Booth he got out of the chair, and went to the back part of the shop where McLaughlin was, and the latter was standing at a glass disguising himself with false hair; Surratt had by this time taken the chair vacated by Booth, and told me to clean him up nicely; Surratt looked like a man who had been traveling a short distance; Surratt called my attention to a scar on Booth's neck, and said it was a gunshot wound; I that morning shaved Surratt clean all but the mustache; this was about 9 A. M.; for I had had my breakfast and had been up to Mr. Seward's and shaved him; Secretary Stanton was by when I shaved Mr. Seward; I think Mr. Seward was sitting up in a bed.

Cross-examination by Mr. Bradley—When the prisoner came to my shop there were several hands there working; witness described McLaughlin as a tall, handsome man, with black hair and moustache; he was dressed in black; Surratt had, I think, light clothes; I did not take special notice of Surratt; I had never seen Surratt before that day; one day last week as I was standing near the Court-house, the jailor was bringing Surratt by and I recognized him as the man who came in with Booth, and was so impressed I spoke of it; we had a great deal of business at the time referred to.

Charles Russell sworn: Witness lives in Boston, Mass.; was in the war, in Company D, Third Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; the company came here in May, 1864, and remained here till September, 1864; on the morning of the day of the assassination witness came here from Fort Bunker Hill, between nine and ten o'clock in the morning; it is about four miles from here, on the right of the Bladensburgh Road; staid here that night and was at the Canterbury that morning, and slept at the barracks near the depot; next morning went to the Fort with a private of the company named Staples; after we got out on the road about two miles, saw a dark bay horse with a star on his forehead hitched to the fence; had a citizen's saddle on; was tied in an opening about 100 rods from a house; about fifteen minutes after this a man rode up to witness on this horse and asked witness about getting through the pickets; witness told him there would be difficulty about getting through; witness asked him if he had heard of the assassination, and he said he had not, and laughed; he remarked that he should try to get through the pickets, and rode off fast.

Prisoner was here caused to stand up and turn his back to the witness, who said he had seen that man's back on the horse alluded to, on that morning.

Frank M. Heaton sworn—Resides at No. 462 Eleventh-street in this city; am a clerk in the General Land Office; have resided here six years; came from Indiana; know Ford's Theatre; in 1865 resided on the northwest corner of Tenth and F streets near that theatre; on the day of the assassination was at that house, and when the President's carriage came saw some of the party get out and go into the theatre; was standing in front of the theatre at that time; saw no face at that time that attracted my attention; when the carriage came up half a dozen persons from the restaurants came up; on last Thursday week witness came to the Court and saw the prisoner, and recognized him as one he saw at the time coming up to the President's carriage.

Theodore Benjamin Rhodes was sworn—Witness lives on Capitol Hill in this city; been living here since 1862; works at repairing clocks and watches and working in his garden; was here the day Mr. Lincoln was assassinated; on that day was in the theatre; it was about half an hour of twelve o'clock; went in to see the theatre; went down to look at the stage, and while there saw one of the box doors open a little, and being anxious to see the stage from that point went down there; as witness approached, whoever was there walked away, and witness entered the box and stopped there some time and went out, and the party behind, who had been in the box previously, came up and spoke to witness and said he was connected with the theatre; he had a piece of wood in his hand about eight feet long and two inches wide, and remarked that the President would be there that night and he was going to fix the box so that the President could not be disturbed; he then placed the stick, which was of oak or pine, against the door and in a niche in the wall and adjusted it, asking if witness thought it would hold.

The prisoner was requested to stand up and witness stated he should judge that was the man; had no doubt about it; heard some one passing behind the stage curtain, and this man immediately went away and a short thick-set man came in; he halloed to some one, "Hallo, hallo, Ned, or Dick;" think it was Ned; "come here and bring up these things," but the man did not answer; he repeated the call three or four times, and finally some one behind the curtain replied, and the man told the party answering to come up, and he did; the thick-set man said to him that they must hurry, as they only heard an hour previously that the President was coming, and there was but a short time to fix up; he told the men to bring up the big arm-chair; the prisoner went out before these parties came to the box.

Cross-examined—It was between eleven and twelve o'clock when witness went to the theatre; shortly after witness left the theatre the bells rung for twelve o'clock; must have been there nearly half an hour; after prisoner went away was but a few minutes there; after he left the box suppose it was about fifteen minutes; as witness approached the box the man in it went out, and afterward returned as witness supposes and spoke to witness; he was punching at the wall; he had on a small, low, black sort of jockey-hat; think he had very little beard but am not certain of that; his beard was light; after he spoke of being an actor took more notice of him, as judging what sort of an actor he would be; was so near the stage that he could have seen any persons on the stage if any had been there; can't tell which side of the building this box was on; think it was on the left side; when in the box it was twenty-five or thirty feet from the scenery; was never summoned before as a witness in this case; don't remember when witness first spoke of these things; might have spoken of it to his wife; witness dropped a line to the attorney a week ago last Sunday, stating that witness knew something about the case, but did not know to whose advantage it would be; witness did not suppose at the time what he knew would be of any account.

By Mr. Carrington—Witness wrote the letter to the District-Attorney, and was sent for, and when witness saw the prisoner he recognized him as the man he talked with in the box at the theatre; witness looked at the man pretty squarely, and thought he could learn his part very well, but would not make much of an actor, because he had a face with very little expression in it.

By Mr. Bradley—Had seen Mr. Carrington and the other lawyers of the prosecution, but did not know he (Carrington) was District-Attorney.

By a juror—Have never seen that stick since that day; it was beveled each way from the centre; the hole in the wall was three-quarters of an inch wide and one and a half inches long, and he whittled the stick to make it fit the place in the wall.

Mr. Wilson here stated, at 11:45 A. M., that the United States would have a witness here from Baltimore at 12 M., and that it would, perhaps, be as well to take a recess at this time, and by the time of reassembling that witness would be here.

Accordingly the Court ordered a recess until 12:15 P. M.

On reassembling at 12:30 o'clock David H. Bates was sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont. Witness is 24 years old to-day.

Mr. Pierrepont said he proposed to put in the hands of the witness two letters written by Surratt to Weichman, Nov. 12 and Sept. 21, and the cards of Wilkes Booth and Surratt, which were already in evidence.

Witness said he had seen the letters of Surratt and the card of Booth, but not the card of Surratt.

Mr. Pierrepont proposed to put in evidence a letter directed to Atzerodt, dated Washington, D. C., April 15, one day after the assassination.

Witness identified the letter, and said he first saw it in the War Department mail, a short time after the date; placed the letters "E. M. S." on the outside of the envelope, that it might go to Mr. E. M. Stanton; witness is a telegraph operator at present, and was in charge of the War Department telegraph office from May, 1861, to September, 1866; had the general management of the office from June, 1862; he had charge of the cypher telegrams; had deciphered many cypher letters and letters in disguised hands; he had great knowledge and experience as an expert.

Q.—Do you think you know the handwriting of the letter? A.—I do know it.

Q.—What knowledge have you of the handwriting? A.—I never saw the party who wrote this, write; but I have seen handwriting signed by the party who I believe to have written this.

Mr. Bradley objected, and said that the question was if they could prove whether the letters referred to were in the handwriting of the same person.

Mr. Pierrepont contended that the question had been settled in this country and in England.

Judge Fisher said he understood that the papers were in evidence, and said he would admit the evidence.

The defence excepted.

Witness—I believe the letter and the envelope to be in the handwriting of the prisoner Surratt. The letter referred to was read as follows:

"S. P. C. R., all right." (Signed.) TONEY.

Witness said there was something in every man peculiar. Witness was handed the Selby letter, and said it was in a disguised hand, and comparing with the telegrams of Booth, he would say that it was in his handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Merrick—Never saw Booth write, but from the two telegrams would say that the Selby letter was written by Booth; there was a resemblance in the capital letter "L" in "Dear Lewis," and the "L" in O'Laughlin's name. In "Es" of Esquire and Exeter in the telegram and English in the letter, there is no particular mark, but they resembled each other in their general features. The "Es" in the telegrams and letter are disconnected in the Selby; in the Selby letter he observed two "Ls" bearing the same peculiarity as the "L" in the telegraph; noticed a resemblance; from these resemblances and the general character of the handwriting he judged; I first saw the indorsement of the Atzerodt envelope on the same day it came to the office; did not know who opened it.

Witness was handed another letter, one of Surratt's which he said he had never seen before.

William S. Thompson sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Witness is a druggist at Fifteenth-street since 1859; Harold was a clerk to witness in 1862 or 1863, coming about March 1, and was discharged about July 4 following; was tolerably familiar with his handwriting; President Lincoln was in the habit of getting his medicine there, and supposes he got some while Harold was there.

William Norton, sworn—Witness lives at Charlotte Hall, St. Mary's County, Md., and came here over two weeks ago to testify; witness had seen Mr. Wilson, Mr. Carrington, Judge Holt and Mr. Barr; in April, 1865, witness lived at T. B.; in the month previous saw some arms which were brought there by Harold; some guns, two carbines, a knife, a pistol, a piece of rope, wrench, &c.; Harold came in the night and the things were placed in the bar-room; next morning Harold fired his pistol and left, taking the arms with him, going toward this city; saw the two carbines, or carbines like them, at the Provost-Marshal's, a short time after the assassination; Harold was alone, and said he was going to Benedict, to go ducking; T. B. is about five miles from Surrattsville, but there was a road which turned off, and he may have turned off there; Harold asked witness if Surratt had been there, and said he expected him; Surratt did not come that night; saw Surratt on the 3d of April, 1865; he came there on the stage, and left at half past two or three o'clock; that was the last time I saw Surratt; it was the Leonardtown stage; he did not tell witness that he had been to Richmond; Surratt had no conversation with witness; he paid witness $2 50 which he owed for staying there over night; witness had seen the prisoner at the house with Atzerodt, but they did not come or leave together.

Mr. Bates was recalled for further cross-examination, and was handed a register of the St. Lawrence Hall by Mr. Merrick, and asked to find any signature which he recognized. Witness did so, and said he recognized two, "Frank Drummond" and "John Harrison," neither in disguised handwriting, and also found the name of Harrison on two other pages.

By Mr. Pierrepont—I believe the signature "John Harrison" to be in the handwriting of the prisoner Surratt.

Mr. Merrick asked that a summons be issued for Mr. Bates, as a witness for the defence.

Mr. Carrington said they had but two or three witnesses, who are not in attendance, and they would have to ask the indulgence of the Court. If they were here the prosecution would be able to close to-day; but as they were not, the prosecution would ask an adjournment to Friday, promising to close at an early hour on that day.

The Court took a recess until 10:30 o'clock on Friday.

ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.—The Commencement of the University of Rochester occurs on Wednesday of next week, and the occasion promises to be one of special interest on account of President ANDERSON's determination to remain at his post rather than to accept the Presidency of Brown University.

THE DRAMA.

Wallack's Theatre.

Mr. MOSS produced, last evening, as the first novelty of his Summer season, a new Irish drama. It is called "The Bells of Shandon," and although Father PROUT's ballad is not the foundation of the story, nor can scarcely be said to have suggested it, some of the verses are used to tone the sentiment of each tableau. Mr. BROUGHAM and Mr. MORFORD are mentioned as the authors of the piece, and Mr. GAYLOR it is understood, furnished the prologue, and the play might have had another without harm—if his share had been to make a connection between some of the existing scenes. In fact this is one of those pieces in which the old say about "too many cooks" does not hold. As it stands the "Bells of Shandon" is an effective drama and an indifferent story. Late productions, however, beside which this piece is a noble production, give by contrast a rosy credibility to this play. Its literary merits are prominent and inviting; and for the sake of these one is inclined to forgive all the follies into which the plot leads, since, as ROCHEFAUCAULD advises, "who lives without folly, is not so wise as he thinks." The scene of the prologue is Sicily, and the bells of Shandon in that act are the bells of the Convent of St. Ursula—which were the works of an old artisan named *Antonio*, (Mr. HAMBLIN.) This gentleman is interested in the love affairs of *Beatrice*, (Mrs. JENNINGS,) who is a ward of the convent, and *Antonio*, (Mr. RINGGOLD,) a Sicilian gentleman. *Spolatro*, a brigand, (Mr. HOGAN,) an unfortunate creature, who is afflicted with intermittent spasms of conscience (which take him very much in the manner of intermittent cramps) every time he hears "those bells," is also interested in the affairs of the lovers, but it is a jealous lover's interest. He is the means, in a moment unexpected by everybody but the curtain-boy and the promptor, of their deaths, and the destruction of the convent. That tableau ends the prologue. In the next act it is discovered that this gentleman has emigrated to Ballymond, Ireland, where, having become a landed proprietor and changed his name, he again interests himself in the affairs of a pair of lovers *Kathleen* (Mrs. WINTER,) and *Redmond* (Mr. RINGGOLD,) and is only occasionally interrupted in his pursuits of them by the ringing of the bells of Shandon, which recall to him his little affair of arson and homicide in Sicily. Of course his designs are routed in the end, and the credit for the victory is divided between "the bells" and *Barry O'Leary*, (Mr. BRYANT,) who is the hero of the drama, but not of the story, and his sweetheart *Norah*, (Miss ANNIE WARD.) It is needless to specify the means. They are the common property of the Irish drama, and will do as good service in as many future ones as they have in the past. Of course these offer opportunities for jigs and suggest songs, which fall to the lot of *Barry*, and are carried out with that *verve* and refreshing enthusiasm that distinguishes all that this comedian puts his heart and mind to. There are some opportunities for distraught heroism in Mrs. JENNINGS' part, and that lady is equal to them. Mrs. WINTER, too, is placed in situations of moment and peril, and she justifies her author and her manager in putting her to them. Miss WARD, who made her *debut* as *Norah*, has a honied smile, and is just what Mr. BROUGHAM doubtless intended, "a nate gurral." The rest are equally good, and a bit of tipsiness is acted out very endurably by Mr. WILLIAMSON. Some very pretty stage pictures have been arranged by the scenic artist, and the music is lively and appropriate. The novelty of a "shoemaker's glee" lacks spirit, however. Nevertheless, the spirit of all the rest makes up for that, and will give to the "Bells of Shandon" a merry life, if a short one.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The Ninety-first Anniversary—How the Day will be Honored—Parade of the First Division—The Celebration by Tammany Society—The Programme at the Public Institutions—Pic-Nics, Excursions, Fireworks.

The indications are that the celebration to-day will not be wanting in fire or in fire-crackers, although, we are glad to say, the Police are directed to enforce rigorously the law prohibiting the discharge of firearms which, in former years, have caused so many accidents on the nation's natal day. The war, which was undertaken in effect to abolish the Fourth of July, by taking the life of the nation, did for a while, in the dark days that it brought, almost blot out the glorious day from our calendar. While our soldiers were struggling at the front in a precarious contest, whose issue no man could foretell, anxiety for the issues of the present towered above and threw into shadow the recollections of the past. But all this is happily gone by. Last year we had a grand revival of the Fourth of July, and this year the celebration will be, if anything, still more spirited.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Major-Gen. ALEX. SHALER, commanding the First Division, has issued the customary order for the parade of that command.

Regimental lines will be formed at 6:15 A. M., roll call at 6 o'clock precisely, and the command will at once hasten to the Brigade rendezvous, when the troops will be formed in the following order: The First Brigade of Infantry on West Twelfth-street; the Second Brigade of Infantry on West Thirteenth-street; the Third Brigade of Infantry on West Fourteenth-street; the Fourth Brigade of Infantry on West Fifteenth-street; the First Brigade of Cavalry on West Sixteenth-street. The right of each brigade will rest on Fifth-avenue. Brigade commanders will promptly report to the Chief of Staff, at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, the arrival of their respective commands upon the ground. At 7:30 o'clock A. M. precisely, the command "march" will be given, when the First Brigade of Infantry will move up Fifth-avenue, followed at proper intervals by the other brigades in the order above-named. The line of march will be up Fifth-avenue, through Thirty-fourth-street, down Madison-avenue, through Twenty-third-street, down Fourth-avenue to Fourteenth-street. The avenues and streets above enumerated, from curb to curb, are designated as the division parade ground for the day. As the command passes the Worth Monument the honors of a marching salute will be paid to the Mayor and Common Council of the City. Brig.-Gen. LOUIS BURGER will direct a national salute to be fired from the Battery at sunrise and at noon.

TRINITY CHURCH CHIMES.

Mr. JAS. E. AYLIFFE will, according to the old-established custom, perform the following melodies on Trinity Church bells, at 7:30 A. M. and at noon:

1. Ringing the changes on eight bells.
2. Hail Columbia.
3. Yankee Doodle.
4. Evening Bells.
5. Airs from "Child of the Regiment."
6. Columbia the Gem of the Ocean.
7. What Fairy-like Music.
8. Scotch melody from "Guy Mannering."
9. Bright Rosy Morning.
10. Roy's Wife, &c., Scotch melody.
11. Rose of Allandale.
12. The Soldier's Return.
13. My Lodging is on the Cold Ground.
14. On to the Field of Glory.
15. Red, White and Blue.
16. Yankee Doodle.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

This Society will meet at the Rooms of the New-York Society Library, in University-place, at noon, for the purpose of celebrating the day, electing officers for the ensuing year and transacting such other business as may come before it.

THE VETERANS OF 1812.

The Veterans of 1812 will make their usual parade. They assemble in full uniform at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, at noon. During the day they will dine together, the Common Council having made an appropriation for that purpose.

MUSIC AT THE CENTRAL PARK.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine there will be music on the Mall at the Park by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, and by a cornet band on the lake, commencing at 3 o'clock, P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

Salutatory—Vive La America.

1. Overture—L'Macon .... Auber
2. Waltz—The Guards .... Godfrey
3. Quadrille—Gems from German song....... Dodworth

PART II.

4. Allocation Gay and Happy....... Dodworth
5. March—Gontalon....... Dodworth
6. Fantasia from Il Trovatore....... Verdi
7. National Medley .... Dodworth

PART III.

8. Overture to Zampa....... Herold
9. Quadrille on Irish airs....... Jullien
10. Aria—Beautiful Dreamer....... Thomas
11. Gallop—Restless....... Doppler

Finale—The Union.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

The Society of Tammany or Columbian order will assemble at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, at 9 A. M., and thence at 10 o'clock, accompanied by invited guests and Democrats generally, and preceded by the Seventh Regiment Band, will march to the grounds in Fourteenth-street between Irving-place and Third-avenue, where formerly stood the University College. Here the Grand Sachem, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, will lay the corner stone of Old Tammany Hall and the corner-stone of a new Tammany Hall. The Society and its friends will then proceed to Irving Hall, where the Declaration of Independence will be read, and addresses will be delivered by Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Gov. ENGLISH, of Connecticut, Hon. S. S. COX and others.

FIREWORKS.

In the evening fireworks will be exhibited at the places named below, where the following bands will furnish music for the million:

City Hall—Grafulla's Band.
Tompkins-square—Wannemacher's Band.
Madison-square—Schineller's Band.
Jackson-square—Blind Band.
Madison-square—Hill's Band.
West Broadway and Franklin-street—Wiltner's Band.
Eighty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues—Rubel's Band.
Forty-fourth-street and Broadway—Hoffman's Band.
Mount Morris-square—Jattiott's Band.
Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifth-fifth street—Gunkel's Band.
Battery—Germania Band.
Marion-square—Manahan's Band.
Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street—Muller's Band.

The following pieces will be displayed at the City Hall:

Star of America.
Fairies' Frolics.
Star of Independence.
Union Star.
Saturn and Satellites.
Mexican Sun.
Yew Tree.
Ravonant Sun.
Polka Dance and Colored Battery.
Peruvian Cross.
Yankee Windmill.
Egyptian Lyre.
Cascade.
Tribute to Ceres.
Scroll Quadrille.
Indian Palmetto.
Persian Rose.
Zanice Peruvia.
Passion Flower.
Sun Flower.

The finishing piece will be the Temple of Washington, with side-wings.

At Madison-square the display will be as follows:

1—Persian Rose.
2—Passion Flower.
3—Star of Independence.
4—Scroll Quadrille.
5—Zanice Peruvia.
6—Egyptian Pyramid.
7—Tribute to Ceres.
8—Cascade, or Queen of the Mist.
9—Tribute to Apollo.
10—Saturn and his Satellites.
11—Union Star.
12—Magic Star—Red, White and Blue.
13—Tribute to the Brave.
14—Mosaic Battery.

The fireworks will be equally fine as the other places mentioned.

During the intervals between the pieces, aerial fireworks, consisting of illuminations, flights of rockets, bomb-shells, batteries, flower-pots, Union rockets, &c., will be displayed in profusion.

IN BROOKLYN.

The day will be ushered in by the firing of salutes by the Artillery Company of the Seventieth Regiment, N. G., under command of Capt. WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, on Fort Greene; and on the corner of Broadway and Rutledge-street, by Capt. JOHN SIMMES.

In the evening displays of fireworks will be made at Fort Greene, in the Western District, and at the corner of Rutledge-street and Broadway, Eastern District, under direction of Mr. PHILIP LIGHT, and will comprise the following pieces in both places:

1—Cascade.
2—Galopade of Serpents.
3—Shells and Rockets of Colored Stars.
4—United Diamond.
5—Revolving Globe.
6—Star of the Union.
7—Flowering Aloe.
8—Jewel Cross.
9—Prairie Rose.
10—Yankee Windmill.
11—Revolving Sun.
12—Passion Flower.
13—Emblem of Freedom.
14—A splendid Allegorical Piece designed expressly for this occasion, and numerous other pieces.

The exhibitions will commence with and will be interspersed with flights of rockets, colored illuminations and bombshells.

AT HARLEM.

A grand celebration will take place at Mount Morris-square, commencing at 10 A. M. Dr. H. H. GREGORY will read the Declaration, Rev. S. BOURNE and HORATIO P. ALLEN will make addresses, and WM. E. PABOR will read an original poem. Robertson's band will be present, and the school children of the Twelfth Ward, 4,000 strong, and the Randall's Island boys will be there also. The children will be provided with a collation. A banner will be presented to the Randall's Island boys. Mr. LAWSON N. FULLER will make the presentation address.

AT FORT COLUMBUS.

At Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, there will be a celebration by the garrison. A battalion parade will take place at 11:45 A. M., and a national salute, the band playing the national airs, at 12 M. The troops will then be formed on three sides of a square, the Declaration will be read, an oration delivered by a soldier and an original poem recited by another soldier. At the close the troops will unite in singing the "Star Spangled Banner."

JERSEY.

At Newark the ringing of bells and chimes, a parade of the military and Fire Department, fireworks, &c., in the evening, are included in the programme of exercises.

In Jersey City the day will be ushered in by a salute of thirty-six guns, one for every State that is and ought to be in the Union, and the ringing of bells. Fireworks will be exhibited in the evening in Hamilton-square. A battalion of the State Rifle Corps will parade and be reviewed by Gov. WARD.

At the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, a fine band will discourse most eloquent music during the day and evening.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A convention in favor of equal suffrage is to be held on the borders of Lake Waccubac, near Golden's Bridge, to be followed by a pic-nic. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Miss DICKINSON, Miss LUCY STONE and other eminent speakers are expected to be present.

Paris Exposition.

Among the expositions of the American section which attract the greatest interest, it is necessary to specially mention the collection of weighing instruments exhibited by the house of FAIRBANKS & Co., of St. Johnsbury, Vt., which has, for a long time, sustained a great reputation in this branch of manufactures. This collection embraces the most complete assortment of balances, from a single gramme to thirty thousand kilogrammes capacity. The same house manufacture scales capable of weighing five hundred thousand kilogrammes. These weighing instruments, universally used in America, are adapted to all the different systems of weights and measures in use in every country. This exposition deserves to be recommended to all our mechanics and farmers, and to everybody interested in perfect weighing instruments.—*Le Moniteur Universel.*

Paris Exposition.

ELIAS HOWE, JR.,
President of the
HOWE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY,
Awarded a
GOLD MEDAL,
And created a Knight of the
LEGION OF HONOR
By the
EMPEROR NAPOLEON
For the
SEWING-MACHINE,

Which puts "the HOWE" at the head of all Sewing-machine Exhibitors.

THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINE TRIUMPHANT!
The FIRST and BEST MACHINE in the World!
—*Adv.*

American (Waltham) Watches.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.—*Advertisement.*

American Watches at Factory Prices.

T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway and No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Special Telegram from the
PARIS EXPOSITION.
Medal awarded to the
WEED SEWING-MACHINE CO.
New-York Office, No. 613 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia—No Cure no Pay.—Dr. FITLER'S Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy. Certificates 13,256 Philadelphia. Cures warranted—permanent cure. Agents, DEMAS BARNES, No. 21 Park-row; HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway; KITCHEN, No. 1,273 Broadway; also, druggists.

Dean's Cakes and Confectionery, No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., opposite where the peacocks are.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Paris Exposition.

THE SEWING-MACHINE RESULT.
WHEELER & WILSON CARRY THE DAY
The highest premium,
The only
GOLD MEDAL,

For perfection in Sewing-Machines has been awarded to the

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 625 Broadway.

There were eighty-two competitors, and the greatest interest attended the announcement of the result.

A—No. 575 Broadway.

THE NEW STYLE OF DRESS.

No walking suits complete for ladies, gents and children, without BROOKS' POLISH or GAITER BOOTS. The only place to get a genuine article is at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

To Families.

COLGATE & COMPANY recommend to the public their Laundry Soap, believing it to afford greater actual value and economy in consequence of its absolute purity and the superiority of stock employed in its fabrication than any other household soap in use. It may be obtained of all first-class grocers or of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Postage Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Florence Sewing-Machines.

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report*, at the "*Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

GUYOT—HAINES.—At Hamburg, N. J., on Tuesday, July 2, by Rev. A. A. Haines, assisted by Rev. E. N. Kirk, D. D., Prof. ARNOLD GUYOT, of Princeton, to SARAH DOREMUS, daughter of Hon. Daniel Haines.

VANDERPOEL—FORBES.—On Tuesday, July 2, at Calvary Baptist Church, by Rev. W. R. Williams, D. D., EDWARD S. VANDERPOEL to MAY, daughter of Thomas Forbes, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

☞ Newark and Paterson, N. J., papers please copy.

DIED.

ALLEN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, July 3, SAMUEL, son of Moses O. and Catharine Allen, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the Mission Chapel, 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., without further invitation.

DEVOE.—On Wednesday, July 3, LAVINA DEVOE, aged 84 years and 7 months, relict of the late Isaac Devoe.

Her friends and relatives and those of her sons, Jacob Gilbert and William Devoe, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 36 Columbia-st., on Friday at 1½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

MCGEE.—On Tuesday, July 2, at her late residence, No. 95 East 84th-st., MARY F., (formerly Mrs. Way,) wife of Robert McGee, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Yorkville and 24th-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church, Yorkville, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

PINKERTON.—On Tuesday, July 2, LETITIA, wife of J. L. Pinkerton, after a short illness.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 325 West 15th-st., on Friday, July 5, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

POST.—At sea, on the steamer *Ville de Paris*, on Monday, June 24, WILLIAM POST, Sr., of the City of New-York, aged 51 years.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 16 East 23d-st., New-York City, on Friday, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

ROOME.—On Wednesday, July 3, SUSANNAH ROOME.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 404 West 28th-st., on Friday morning, the 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation.

TWAMLEY.—On Tuesday, July 2, at 4 P. M., MARGARET REID, wife of Peter Twamley, at her late residence, No. 227 East 26th-st.

Funeral service to be held on Friday, the 5th inst., at the M. E. Church, 27th-st., at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

THORNE.—On Wednesday morning, July 3, CHARLOTTE PEARSALL, wife of Edwin Thorne, and daughter of the late Thos. W. Pearsall.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 16 Lafayette-place, on Friday at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, July 3, at the Highlands, ALICE J., wife of John I. Thompson, aged 27 years.

Funeral from the Episcopal Church at Navesink, at 10 A. M. on Friday. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Boats leave from foot of Barclay and Chambers sts.

YOUNG.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 3, MERCY B., wife of Daniel Young.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

OFFICIAL—[No. 152.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

The body of an unknown woman, supposed to be Mary Carrol, was found at the Mount Sinai Hospital, aged about twenty-five years, stout built, brown hair, blue eyes, good teeth, full face. Dressed as follows: Hoop skirt, home made, green merino dress and a green striped dress, flannel petticoat, white muslin petticoat, white stockings, leather shoes, pocket-handkerchief, plaid woolen shawl and black vail and hat. Found on the person the following articles: A green morocco pocket-book, six sovereigns, two dollars and thirty-five cents in currency, a black jet breast-pin and beads, with a mark Lw and a crown, a piece of paper, and James Tobin, No. 10 Carolton-street, on it. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CRESYLIC SOAP.

A PERFECT DISINFECTANT.

In an official communication from the Registrar of the Board of Health, the attention of the public is called to the fact that "The disinfecting and antiseptic power of good Carbolic Acid is so great that 1 part of it to 50 or 100 parts of water is sufficient for ordinary purposes."

Under Letters Patent we have introduced a composition into soaps of which CARBOLIC ACID, and its active property CRESYLIC ACID are the chief ingredients, being the cheapest and most convenient method of using the best disinfectant known to science. These Soaps are also useful for exterminating bugs, roaches and insects of all kinds.

JAMES BUCHAN & CO.,
No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

EVERY EXPERIMENT A CURE.

Weakness of the bowels is the cause of Constipation. They are clogged with waste matter which they have not strength to expel. Tone them with RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS—the only purgative which at once removes all obstructions, and renews the natural vigor of the discharging organs. If the REGULATING PILLS were taken whenever the bowels failed in their daily duty, "habitual Constipation" would be unknown.

Price 25 cents per box, coated with sweet gum, free from taste. Sold by Druggists.

NOTICE.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company due July 1, 1867, will be paid in GOLD COIN on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, professionally, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, NEW styles of all descriptions, for sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WHAT MORE PLEASING SIGHT TO a thrifty housewife than a basketful of snow-white clothes fresh from the wash? and what is more discouraging than to see the clothes of a rusty yellow, streaked with blue?

TIEMANN'S
LAUNDRY BLUE,
Prepared by
D. F. TIEMANN & Co.,
IS FREE FROM ACID,

and consequently always makes the clothes beautiful and white.

For sale by grocers and druggists.

J. H. TIEMANN, Sole Agent,
No. 240 Pearl-st., N. Y.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Falmouth and Havre, per steamship FULTON; for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer TEUTONIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 6th day of July, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:55 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:40 A. M.; Station G, 7:35 A. M.; Station O, 8 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY.

THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
AS AN INVESTMENT.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer to the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:

1st. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One-fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

2d. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

3d. 376 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, &c., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 141 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

4th. The net earnings of the sections already finished are *several times greater* than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

5th. The Union Pacific Railroad Bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

6th. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the U. S. Government, and for which it takes a *second* lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

7th. The fact that the U. S. Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock, (which is to them a third lien,) may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

8th. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to reinvest in these bonds—thus securing a greater interest.

9th. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being 15 per cent. less than United States stocks.

10th. At the current rate of premium on gold, they pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in New-York by the

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,

and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on application. Subscribers will select their own agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL $1,000,000. SHARES $100 EACH.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The third installment of fifteen per cent. will be due and payable on the 1st day of July, 1867.

Subscribers are requested to call at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, and pay the same, bringing their receipts with them, or remit to the Company by check to the order of the Company.

A small portion of the capital stock remains unsubscribed. Application within a few days is recommended to those desiring to secure stock.

New subscribers from this date will pay forty dollars per share at the time of subscribing, and balance in easy installments, or the entire amount may be paid in at once, and interest allowed to the average day of payment of the calls.

☞ Circulars with full information may be obtained at the temporary office of the Company at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner Franklin-st., New-York.

ELISHA A. PACKER,
THOMAS W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
HENRY C. CARTER,
Commissioners.

SOLUBLE BLUE.
FREE FROM ACID.

Prepared by D. F. TIEMAN & CO. Dry, in casks, kegs, ten, five, two and one pound cans; liquid, in two, four, eight and sixteen ounce bottles.

J. H. TIEMAN, Sole Agent,
No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
LINENS.
MOSQUITO CANOPIES.
SLIP COVERINGS.
WALRAVEN, No. 583 Broadway, below 4th-st.

DR. KENNEDY'S
DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.
ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.

Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.

It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.

Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., N. Y.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer NEW-YORK, will close at this office on THURSDAY, July 4, at 10 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:15 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:55 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:45 A. M.; Station G, 7:35 A. M.; Station O, 8 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, No. 4 Dey-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAPITAL BOOKS FOR
SUMMER READING.

THE MAGA STORIES .... 75 cents and $1 25
THE MAGA TRAVELS, or "Excursion Papers" .... 75 cents and $1 25
THE MAGA SOCIAL PAPERS .... 75 cents and $1 25

_ The above volumes contain more than fifty of the "most lively, pithy and entertaining papers which our periodical literature has produced."

There are no better volumes of the size to "take into the country." They are confidently commended to all sensible people.

G. P. PUTNAM & SON, No. 661 Broadway, and all booksellers.

PARIS AND ITS PEOPLE.

TUCKERMAN'S BOOK ON PARIS should be read not only by all persons going there, but by those who stay at home.

Besides the comprehensive and discriminating analysis of Paris itself, by Mr. Tuckerman, the volume contains the PRELIMINARY REPORT on the American part of the Exposition. 1 vol. 16mo, cloth. Price $1.

"Capitally written and appropos to the times."—*New-York Commercial Advertiser.*

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A NEW COMIC BOOK
BY
ARTEMUS WARD.
ARTEMUS WARD IN LONDON.

This new book, by the late Artemus Ward, contains among many other laughable chapters, the celebrated Letters to *Punch*, which created so much merriment. It is illustrated with numerous comic drawings by Howard, and will be found one of the most amusing books of the season. *_* Bound uniformly with Ward's other books. Price $1 50.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., PUBLISHERS, NEW-YORK.

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A New Series of Educational Works, published under the sanction of the University of Oxford.

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SPENSER'S FAIRY QUEEN. Book I. Edited, with Introduction, Notes and Glossary, by G. W. KITCHIN, M. A. Crown 8vo. cloth, $1 25.

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CHEMISTRY FOR STUDENTS. By A. W. WILLIAMSON, Phil. Doc. F. R. S., Professor of Chemistry, University College, London. Crown 8vo. cloth, $3 75.

DESCRIPTIVE ASTRONOMY. By GEORGE F. CHAMBERS, F. R. A. S., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 8vo. cloth, price $10 50.

_ Other works of this series in course of preparation.

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SCRIBNER, WELFORD & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST allowed on balances.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.

All orders faithfully executed

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 24, 1867.

THE MINNESOTA 8 PER CENT. LOAN, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.
CHARLES SCHEFFER,
State Treasurer.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.

At the annual election for Directors of the EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on Wednesday, the 26th June, instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,	CHARLES BUTTS,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
JOHN RANDALL,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
ELISHA BROOKS,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	THOMAS B. PECK,

JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 27th June, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was re-elected President for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

BALTZER & TAAKS,

BANKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,	Dusseldorf,	Munich,
Antwerp,	Florenz	Naples,
Basle,	Frankfort, A. M.,	Paris,
Baden-Baden,	Genoa,	Prague,
Berlin,	Hamburg,	Rome,
Bremen,	Hanover,	Rotterdam,
Brussels,	Heidelberg,	Trieste,
Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Turin,
Cassel,	London,	Venice,
Cologne,	Lyon,	Vienna,
Darmstadt,	Mailand,	Wiesbaden,
Dresden.	Mannheim.	Zurich.

BANKING HOUSE OF TURNER BROTHERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.,
CORNER OF PINE, OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY.

WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS AND MAKE COLLECTIONS, THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES.

WE ALSO EXECUTE ORDERS FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD ON COMMISSION.
TURNER BROTHERS.

FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM. GEORGE PHIPPS.
THOS. BELKNAP, JR.

KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Government securities, railroad and other bonds, railroad, mining and miscellaneous stocks, gold and exchange bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and loans in currency or gold negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELER'S USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris.
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

MISSOURI STATE INTEREST.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, June, 1867.

The coupons maturing July 1, 1867, from Bonds of the State of Missouri, (except those issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company,) will be paid on presentation at this bank on and after that date.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers:

City of Chicago—Municipal.
City of Chicago—Water Loan.
City of Chicago—Tunnel.
Albany City.
Alabama State, 8 per cent. (new issue.)
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, convertible.
Missouri State issued to Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

OFFICE OF THE AGENT OF STATE OF INDIANA, NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

I HAVE IN MY HANDS FUNDS TO redeem all the outstanding Indiana Two and a Half per Cent. Certificates of Stock on presentation at my office. Holders are notified that, after the 15th inst. said stocks will cease to draw interest.
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Merchants' Union Express Company are THIS DAY reopened for the transfer of stock on which all calls and assessments due have been paid.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 26, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this company will be paid hereafter at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, who will also act as transfer agents from this date.
JOHN NEWELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held on the 26th June, THEODORE KEELER was appointed Secretary, and WILLIAM R. SKIDMORE Assistant Secretary of the Company.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867.

THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF the State of Tennessee falling due on the 1st of July, 1867, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF SECOND Mortgage Twenty-year 7 PER CENT. BONDS of the MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, at a price making them a desirable investment.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	109	109¼	Aug. 7.30	106⅝	106¾
Coupon, 1881	108¼	108¾	June 7.30	106¼	106¾
5-20 Regist'd '62	107¾	108	July, 7.30	106½	106¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	110¾	110⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	119	119¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	107¾	108	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118¾	119
5-20 Coupon, '65	107¾	108	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117¾	118
5-20 " new, '65	106¾	107	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117¼
5-20 " new, '67	106¾	107	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116¼	116½
10-40 Registered	101	101¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115½	115¾
10-40 Coupon	101½	101¾	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115	115¼
Gold	138¼	138⅜	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114¼	114½

WE HAVE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY
THE
NEW 5-20 BONDS OF 1867,
for which the
FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES
are taken at full rates.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30s PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,193,217 51
Commercial paper	$1,357,296 41	
Demand loans	1,732,039 18	
Other suspended and overdue paper	21,534 92	
Indebtedness of Directors	82,247 00	
Banking house		175,000 00
Premiums		64,796 46
Cash items, (including revenue stamps,)		642,842 80
Due from National Banks		177,806 72
Due from other banks and bankers		16,889 22
United States bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes		1,086,300 00
United States bonds and securities on hand		228,100 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		44,997 79
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks		24,500 00
Specie		62,705 80
Fractional Currency		3,000 00
Legal tender notes and clearing-house certificates		330,000 00
Compound interest notes		700,000 00
Total		$6,750,156 30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000 00
Surplus fund		450,000 00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$950,000 00	
Less amount on hand	374 50	
Amount outstanding		949,625 50
Individual deposits		3,212,762 37
Due to National Banks		259,438 03
Due to other banks and bankers		240,916 77
State bank circulation outstanding		14,572 00
Profit and loss		120,731 63
Unpaid dividend		2,110 00
Total		$6,750,156 30

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN M. CRANE, Cashier of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of July, 1867. J. B. NONES, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

[5 cent rev. stamp canceled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,266,114 53
Commercial paper	$796,349 18	
Demand loans	469,765 35	
Indebtedness of Directors	22,500 00	
Banking-house		48,000 00
Current expenses		16,665 75
Premiums		5,387 50
Cash items, including revenue stamps, as per schedule		86,572 81
Exchanges for Clearing-house this A. M.		127,085 09
Due from National Banks as per schedule		12,879 37
United States bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes		150,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand		350,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		57,078 47
Specie		16,548 97
Fractional currency		1,000 00
Legal tender notes	$331,825	
Compound interest notes	151,900—	483,725 00
Taxes paid		1,958 35
Total		$2,622,953 84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$422,700 00
Surplus fund		222,662 30
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$134,990	
Less amount on hand	440	
Amount outstanding		134,550 00
Individual deposits		1,781,967 74
State Bank circulation outstanding		6,485 00
Discount		23,562 81
Interest		19,774 45
Profit and loss		7,705 11
Unclaimed dividends		3,546 43
Total		$2,622,953 84

State of New-York, County of New-York: I, ROBERT BUCK, of the Pacific National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 2d day of July, 1867. EDMUND J. HALL, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

[5c. Rev. stamp cancelled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,409,618 65
Commercial paper	$2,004,837 00	
Demand loans	1,267,234 61	
Indebtedness of Directors	137,547 04	
Overdrafts		52 80
Banking-house		175,000 00
Cash items		65,978 39
Exchanges for Clearing-house this A. M.		372,122 80
Due from National Banks		227,237 90
Due from other Banks		5,299 88
United States Bonds deposited with the United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		1,000,000 00
United States Bonds deposited with the United States Treasurer to secure Deposits		200,000 00
United States Bonds and Securities on hand		944,416 80
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		30,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks		129,450 00
Specie		44,753 35
Legal-tender Notes	$203,278 99	
Compound Interest Notes	100,000 00—	1,203,278 99
Total		$7,807,209 56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	1,221,860 58
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	900,000 00
Individual deposits	4,365,333 41
United States deposits	45,409 38
Due to National Banks	101,037 70
Due to other Banks	1,990 70
State Bank circulation outstanding	9,699 00
Premium account	34,750 00
Dividends unpaid	127,137 79
Total	$7,807,209 56

I, JOHN L. EVERETT, Cashier of the National Broadway Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERETT, Cashier.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 2d day of July, 1867. WILLIAM B. ROCKWELL, Notary Public, New-York.

Five Cent Internal Revenue Stamp canceled.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE condition of the THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK on the first Monday of July, 1867:

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts		$2,159,437 83
United States Bonds		1,170,000 00
Cash—Legal Tenders	$1,300,909 00	
Specie	19,644 37	
National Currency	114,395 00	
Fractional Currency	609 64	
Checks on City Banks	1,295,762 58—	2,731,320 59
Overdrafts		2,193 30
Premiums		109,542 49
Due from Banks		54,293 68
Total		$6,226,787 89

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	120,000 00
Dividend No. 6	50,000 00
Circulation	799,199 00
Treasurer of U. S. Deposits	90,407 11
Individual deposits	2,273,273 74
Due to Banks	1,893,908 04
Total	$6,226,787 89

DIRECTORS.

J. F. D. Lanier,	W. B. Ogden,
Parker Handy,	Peter McMartin,
S. Harbaugh,	James Robb,
Le Grand Lockwood,	S. J. Tilden,

James Winslow.

J. C. MARSELLUS, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 2d day of July, 1867. SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, Notary Public for the City and County of New-York.

[5 cent stamp canceled.]

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe,
Paris, France.

Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.

Correspondents:
MESSRS. L. P. MORTON & CO., No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.
MESSRS. TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO., Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
FRANK W. ANDREWS, No. 61 State-st., Boston.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.

NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK.
HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS.
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.
STOCKS, BONDS, AND ALL WESTERN SECURITIES NOT USUALLY SOLD AT THE EXCHANGES, WANTED AND FOR SALE.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.
Broker in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 11th inst., at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $20,000 of said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.

JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK,

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
COR. GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1867	58,163 24
UNPAID LOSSES	3,527 00

The Directors have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after SATURDAY, 6th inst.

July 1, 1867. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
JULY 3, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $25 10 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 10 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $31 30 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS,

HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN. INTEREST SIX PER CENT. IN LAWFUL MONEY.

The attention of savings banks and other institutions is invited to these Bonds as the most desirable of all the Government Securities for long investments. For sale by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$4,643,588 41
Indebtedness of Directors	$2,000 00	
Overdrafts		266 42
Banking-house		250,000 00
Cash Items, checks, &c., on foreign banks		102,220 94
Exchanges for Clearing-house		12,305,896 14
Due from Banks		169,063 27
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation		1,120,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		411,850 00
Other Bonds and stocks on hand		257,892 13
Cash on hand National Bank notes		24,355 00
Specie		202,010 00
Fractional Currency		11,324 59
U. S. Legal-tender Notes	$2,265,069 00	
Compound Interest Notes	1,000,000 00—	3,265,069 00
Specie on special deposit		1,474,693 26
Total		$24,238,229 16

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$3,000,000 00
Surplus Fund		600,000 00
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$952,000 00	
Circulating notes on hand	176,053 00—	775,947 00
Individual Deposits		7,305,932 40
Uncollected Checks		10,009,078 61
Cashier's Checks outstanding		70,000 00
Due to Banks		676,203 59
State Bank Circulation outstanding		13,309 00
Dividend for July, 1867		150,000 00
Profit and loss		239 86
Premium account		162,825 44
Specie due to special depositors		1,474,693 26
Total		$24,238,229 16

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the Bank of New-York National Banking Association, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 3d day of July, 1867. RANSON C. GIBSON, Notary Public, New-York City.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK of New-York on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1867:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$2,032,872 44
Overdrafts	2,064 16
Banking house	35,000 00
Cash	79,363 44
Exchanges	441,309 46
Due from National Banks	304,540 08
Due from other Banks and Bankers	13,753 74
United States Bonds to secure circulation	672,000 00
Other Bonds and Stocks	24,166 76
Notes of other National Banks	50,000 00
Notes of State Banks	1,347 00
Specie	58,579 98
Legal-tender Notes	213,442 00
Compound Interest Notes	400,000 00
Total	$4,288,379 06

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus Fund	254,873 71
Circulating Notes outstanding	562,100 00
Individual Deposits	1,773,536 56
Due to National Banks	232,939 68
Due to other Banks and Bankers	26,829 11
State Bank circulation outstanding	10,200 00
Uncollected Checks	437,900 00
Total	$4,288,379 06

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

Holders of August Seven-thirty Notes are hereby informed that this issue may now be exchanged at this office for Five-twenty Bonds bearing date July 1, 1867, irredeemable for five years, and carrying six per cent. interest in gold.

Interest on the Seven-thirties will be paid to-day of presentation, and interest on the bonds will be charged from July 1 at six per cent. in currency. Interest on the Seven-thirties will cease Aug. 15, and if not presented for exchange on or prior to that date, the holders will be deemed to have waived the privilege of conversion.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

STOLEN—FROM THE UNDERSIGNED, JULY 3, 1867, one United States Bond, Sixes issued May 1, 1862, for $500, third series, No. 2,360.

Two certificates Astor Fire Insurance Company Stock for 50 and 35 shares, Nos. 385 and 33; two certificates Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company, 25 and 20 shares each, Nos. 191 and 968.

Two certificates Pacific Fire Insurance Company for forty shares each, Nos. 508 and 509.

One certificate United States Life Insurance Company for ten shares, No. 63.

One bond Pennsylvania Coal Company for $1,000, No. 188.

Also, four promissory notes from J. W. Payne in favor of Edward Ewen, of the following dates and amounts: April 1, 1862, $2,000; Aug. 23, 1863, $3,000; July 5, 1864, $5,000; July 12, 1866, $7,000.

The above are all in favor of the undersigned. All persons are cautioned against buying or negotiating the same.
EDWARD EWEN,
No. 22 Duane-st., New-York.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, June 19, 1867.

COUPONS OF BONDS OF THE STATE of Georgia maturing after July last will be paid on presentation at the places stipulated on their faces, viz.:

Those payable at New-York, at the National Bank of the Republic.

Those payable at Savannah, Ga., at the Central Railroad Bank.

Those payable at Augusta, Ga., at the office the Georgia Railroad Company.

Those payable at the Treasury of Georgia, here.
JOHN JONES, Treasurer of Georgia.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD.—FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, interest payable March and September, in New-York. A limited number for sale at the Chatham National Bank, at 95 per cent.
L. OWEN, President,
M. and E. RR. Co., Montgomery, Ala.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS having thirty years to run, bearing six per cent. interest in lawful money.

These bonds are regarded by savings and other institutions for a long investment as the most desirable of all the Government securities. For sale by
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

$30,000 REGISTERED STOCK OF the State of South Carolina, issued for the construction of the new State House, interest payable January and July, six per cent. per annum, principal due 1890—for sale at a low rate. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York and Chicago Petroleum Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 28 Broadway, on the 10th inst., at 2½ P. M., to consider the question of the Company going into bankruptcy.
J. STORM, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—SARAH LOUISA WESTERFIELD and William Henry Westerfield, infants, by Abraham B. Tappan, their next friend, *against* JOSEPH HENRY WESTERFIELD, Margaret G. Westerfield, Henrietta Louisa Westerfield, Lydia Ann Westerfield, Sarah D. Westerfield, Elbert S. Kip and Elizabeth Kip.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made in the above entitled action, dated the 7th day of June, 1867, the undersigned referee in partition will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Merchants Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of August, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, all that certain dwelling house and lot, piece or parcel of land, situate on the westerly side of Elm-street, and also on the northerly side of Catharine-lane, in the City of New-York. Said premises are distinguished on a map of property of Ebenezer Clark and wife, made by Amos Corning, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New-York, by the numbers sixteen and seventeen, and are bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the westerly side of Elm-street, at a point twenty feet south of Leonard-street; running thence westerly along the lands of William Sparks, sixty feet, to lot number fourteen on said map; thence southerly, along the said lot number fourteen, sixty-one feet, to Catharine-lane; thence easterly, along Catharine-lane, forty feet three inches, to land of the Corporation of the City of New-York; thence northerly, along the land of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to the southerly line of lot number sixteen; thence easterly, along the line of said lot number sixteen, thirty-seven feet, to Elm-street, and thence northerly, along Elm-street, twenty-one feet six inches, to the place of beginning.
jy4—law6wTh* H. P. ALLEN, Referee.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ELISHA A. PACKER against MICHAEL F. MAIZE.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.) To the defendant.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 38 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and five hundred dollars, with interest from the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and for the further sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, besides the costs of this action.—Dated NEW-YORK, May 14, 1867.
J. A. WELCH, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 38 Pine-st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of June, 1867.
J. A. WELCH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je13-law6wTh*

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders receive prompt attention.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 2 CORTLANDT-ST., corner of Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ISAAC D. COLE, Jr., Secretary.

CAPITAL $5,000,000.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from the close of business, on 21st inst., until July 3, prox.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO. OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

A semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th inst.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1867.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, June 20, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 14) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Tuesday, the 16th day of July, proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 29th inst., at half-past 2 (2½) P. M., and reopen on Wednesday, the 17th day of July.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1867.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT out of the EARNINGS of the Road for the THREE MONTHS ENDING 30th inst., payable to the STOCKHOLDERS or their legal representatives, on and after the 5TH OF JULY NEXT.

TRANSFER books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 9th proximo.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, June 13, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FOUR per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened July 2.
C. T. CARLTON, Assistant Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months has this day been declared, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after MONDAY, July 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st proximo.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, 1st of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 22 until July 5, 1867.
F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared, from the profits of the past six months, payable on and after July 1.

The transfer book will remain closed until July 2.

By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS, NEW-ORLEANS, June 29, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after SATURDAY, July 20, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.
HENRY HULL, Jr., Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from all tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer-book will be closed from this date until July 1.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June, 1867.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of $3 per share on the Capital Stock of this Bank, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.

By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 393 CANAL-ST., July 2, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL	$150,000
SURPLUS	43,500

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.
FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the first day of July next.

The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., free of Government tax, at the office No. 168 Broadway.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 1, the bank also assuming the payment of the City tax on the shares of the stockholders for the present year.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF N.-Y., OFFICE, No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Monday, the 8th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., for the current six months, free from tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 3.
WILLIAM L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of Government tax, will be paid by this Bank on and after July 1, 1867.
J. C. MARSELLUS, Asst. Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free from Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after July 1, 1867.

The Transfer books will be closed from this date until the 2d July.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT, free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after JULY 8.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.
J. M. TOMPKINS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, June 25, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable July 1.
THOMAS B. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, (opposite Mott-st.)

Interest Six per cent., free of tax, allowed on deposits of $1 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will receive interest from July 1.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 15.

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on Mondays and Saturdays from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.
GEORGE RICARD, President.

WILLIAM WALL, } Vice-Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS,
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN,
President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under entitled thereto, and Five per Cent. per annum on all sums above Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, free of tax. Interest not called for will be added as principal.

Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE,

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 644 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER-ST.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the thirty-third semi-annual dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and less, and five per cent. on larger sums, payable on and after July 15, free of tax.

The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Now occupying their NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute, Will pay their usual half-yearly dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on and after July 17.

DEPOSITS received in sums of $1 to $5,000 and SIX PER CENT. interest allowed thereon.

DEPOSITS made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from 1st July. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7. German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 82 NASSAU, (NEAR FULTON-ST.,) N. Y.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free of Government Tax), will be paid depositors on all sums entitled thereto, on and after Wednesday, July 17, 1867. Interest not withdrawn, will bear interest as principal from July 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest paid on sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited before July 21 will bear interest from July 1.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Sec. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.

Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.; interest six per cent., free of tax, on all sums, and commences July 1, on deposits made before July 21.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 401 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 9th of July next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following-described property:

25,234 pairs Machine-sewed Boots.
58,989 pairs Machine-sewed Bootees.
13,500 pounds of Wall Tents.
6,900 pounds of Common Tents.
18,000 pounds of Hospital Tents.
10,990 pounds of Shelter Tents.
7,355 pounds of Canvas.

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

TERMS—Cash, in Government funds: ten per cent. down and balance before goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase.
Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Asst. Q. M. G. U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS AND MINER.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE BELONGING TO THE LATE REUBEN WITHERS, ESQ., DECEASED.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

Will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in this City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 9th day of July next, all that piece or parcel of land, with a three-story house and other buildings thereon erected, situated on the westerly side of 2d-av., No. 135, between St. Mark's-place and 9th-st.; lot 35x120 feet. Further particulars will be found in the legal advertisement in the *Journal of Commerce.*

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BY EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, OFFICE Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway. Supreme Court sale of 22 valuable and beautifully-located building plots of various sizes, to be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, the 9th of July, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. This property, known as the "Firth" estate, is near Maspeth, L. I., handsomely situated on high ground, with an extensive frontage on the Williamsburgh and Newtown Horse Railroad, about three miles from the ferries. On the property there is a large, well-built mansion, with a fine lawn, well shaded, garden, plenty of fruit, outbuildings, numerous, commodious and convenient. Also, one well-built tenement-house, with barn, sheds, &c., in complete order, well suited for market gardeners or others. The attention of capitalists, manufacturers and mechanics is particularly directed to this sale, as it will be peremptory to the highest bidder, on easy terms. To see the property, take Flushing cars at Hunter's Point for Winfield, at 8½, 9½ A. M. and 12½ P. M. For further particulars apply at the auctioneer's office, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 38 YEARS' LEASE of 15 lots, with valuable bulkhead, on 13th-av., 21st and 22d sts., formerly known as the N. R. Warehousing Company.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The lease of 15 lots of land, situated on West 21st and 22d sts. and 13th-av., together with the valuable bulkhead in front thereof. The lease is from Clement C. Moore; has 17 years to run from August, 1863, at an annual ground rent of $2,075, payable quarterly, with an absolute renewal of 21 years, at an appraised ground rent, and a still further renewal of 21 years more, or improvements to be paid for.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JULY 5, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn:

A general assortment of rosewood, mahogany, walnut, and painted parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, feather-beds, fancy goods, china, velvet, Brussels and other carpets, &c., &c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY OR MERCHANDISE, the handsomest pair of thoroughbred bay matched mares in this City; very fast, gentle, kind and sound. Apply to HITCHCOOK & JOHNSON, No. 152 Broadway.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND ROCKaway. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, No. 125 West 32d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
OFFICE NO. 10 PINE-ST.
FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE IN VARIOUS AMOUNTS.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the very superior new brown-stone three-story corner house, with three adjoining houses on the northeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av.; first-class in every respect. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 118 West 49th-st. No brokers recognized.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—2 lots, 50x102 feet, on 78th-st., near entrance to Central Park. J. R. TERRY, 409 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND SPECULATORS—For sale 20,000 acres in West Virginia, in various size tracts; some of it has immense quantities of coal and iron ore, other portions are heavily timbered, and said to be as rich grazing land as can be found, and near one of the finest settlements in West Virginia; the tracts have recently been examined by a competent and reliable person, who will explain to all bona fide applicants; it will be sold very low. Address CHAS. SHIPLEY, No. 17 St. Paul-st., Baltimore, Md., or Dr. MAT. WALLACE, at Mill Point, Pocahontas County, West Va., who will show the land to those wishing to purchase.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE AT Fordham, beautifully located on Central Bridge road, corner Valentine-av.; five minutes' walk from Fordham Depot, Harlem Railroad; house furnished or unfurnished, 13 rooms, carriage-house, &c.; three-quarters acre of land highly cultivated, well stocked with choice fruit trees, flowers, &c.; everything in perfect order; price $13,000; also, two very desirable building lots adjoining. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 7 Pine-st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A VERY DESIRABLE first-class country residence, with three or more acres of land, fully stocked with all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees; stables are large and convenient, and the place is in all respects replete with the conditions of rural comfort and elegance; will be sold with or without the furniture. W. H. HARRIS, Real Estate Agent, Montclair, or J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN the centre of the village of Onondaga Hill, N. Y., three and a half miles from Syracuse depot; with twenty acres of good land, good buildings of all kinds, abundance of apples, plumbs, cherries, grapes and other fruits; it is known as the West Place. For full particulars inquire of F. BONNEAU, Jr., No. 176 Centre-st., N. Y., third floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT ASTORIA, IN a first-class location, a very desirable residence containing 14 rooms, and 10 lots of ground well stocked with fruit and shade trees. Also, at Yonkers, finely located on high ground, a large and roomy house, with stable and 2½ acres of land well fruited and shaded. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, an elegantly-furnished first-class house, with all modern improvements, pleasantly located in the best part of the city. Apply to JOSEPH MASON, No. 29 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MECHANICS, market gardeners and others. See sale (under auctions) of the "Firth" Estate, near Maspeth, L. I., three miles from Grand-st. Ferry.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—240 ACRES OF land near Jefferson City, Mo.
J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A NEW COUNTRY house on Erie Railway, ten miles. Apply to H. G. BELL, No. 19 Murray-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

POPULAR PRICES.

Superior accommodations for families and gentlemen. Board $4 per day; $25 per week. Baggage-master and omnibus at station on arrival of trains. Address LELAND BROTHERS, or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.,
Is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH B. WEAVER.
JUNE 27, 1867.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

This delightful Summer Hotel, under the management of William Perry, formerly proprietor of the Collamore House, New-York, is now open. Application may be made to GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS—EAGLE HOTEL, Patchogue, Long Island, is prepared for the entertainment of boarders for the season. Fishing, bathing, rowing or sailing, in either fresh or salt water; good stable accommodations and pleasant drives; cars leave Hunter's Point or South Ferry for Medford daily at 9 A. M. or 3 P. M. Address AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, L. I.—NOW open, beautifully located on the north point of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Bay; bathing, fishing, &c.; terms moderate. Steamer *River Queen*, from Pier No. 26 East River, at 5 o'clock P. M., stopping at the house. Send for circular. M. B. PARSONS & CO.

CLIFFORD HOUSE.—SPLENDID SEA bathing, rowing, sailing, fishing, drives, groves; board $10 to $15 per week; one mile from Keyport, N. J.; steamboat *Mattewan* leaves Barclay-st. at 4 P. M.; fare 40 cents. Apply at No. 176 Bleecker-st., or at the hotel.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—This first-class house will be opened June 29 for the season. Terms reasonable.
H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

PETTIPAUG HOUSE, ESSEX, ON THE Connecticut River, 6 miles from the Sound. Terms moderate. Address M. A. CUMMINGS for circular.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,

HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,

is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE GRESHAM HOTEL, SACKVILLE-ST., Dublin, having undergone very extensive alterations with considerable additional arrangements and refurnishing, with entire renovations, being now complete, the proprietors respectfully inform the nobility, gentry, tourists and the public, that the hotel is now replete with every possible modern improvement, including the most spacious and elegant coffee rooms in Dublin for ladies and gentlemen, a superb billiard and smoking room, unrivaled in any country, suits of magnificent drawing rooms and siting rooms of various sizes, at a rate of charges that will bear favorable comparison for moderation with any first-class hotel in Europe or America. The tariff of charges of every kind has undergone a most careful revision, including the wine carte. The proprietors, being determined not only to maintain but to improve and extend the worldwide reputation of the Gresham Hotel, and having with an unsparing hand expended a very large capital on the improvements and decorations, can with confidence assure the public that every effort will be made to secure their comfort and support. The only hotel in Ireland receiving the leading American journals for the use of visitors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE GRESHAM HOTEL COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Eighth Collection District of New-York, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York.

ANNUAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 190 5th-av., (in the rear of the Second National Bank,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on MONDAY, 24th June, and ending on SATURDAY, 20th July, for the receipt of said taxes, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon incomes, billiard tables, carriages, plate, watches and licenses.

The number of taxpayers in this District is so great that much trouble and delay will be avoided by early payments. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
THOS. E. SMITH, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, No. 83 Cedar-st., comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York. ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the first day of August ensuing, and ending on the first day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ANY BUSINESS to transact with the estate of ROB'T MARCHER, deceased, and especially in matters affecting patent rights, rents, royalties, payments or purchases, &c., will apply at No. 449 West 26th-st., or to WILLIAM S. CARMAN, Stuyvesant Bank, No. 744 Broadway, New-York City.
REBECCA A. MARCHER, Executrix.
JOHN LANE, Executor.

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF BUILDINGS, STORES AND COMBUSTIBLES, FIREMEN'S HALL, No. 127 MERCER ST., July 3, 1867.

ALL PERSONS KNOWING OF THE storage of any combustible matter, in violation of chapter 873 of the Laws of New-York for 1866, are requested to report the same to Commissioner MONMOUTH B. WILSON, in charge of this Bureau, for abatement or prosecution.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CARPENTER'S CATAWBA WINE, FROM Kelly's Island, best quality, in original packages or decanted. OTIS FIELD, No. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner Nassau, basement.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

GENERAL ORDER.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867.

The Society will meet at the rooms of the New-York Society Library, in University-place, on THURSDAY, July 4, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of transacting the business of the Society, electing officers for the ensuing year, and celebrating the Ninety-first Anniversary of our National Independence.

Members or other State Societies of the Cincinnati, who may be in the City, are invited to be present, and unite with us in celebrating the above Anniversary.

The Standing Committee will hold a special meeting at 11 A. M. By order of
HAMILTON FISH, President.
WM. IRVING GRAHAM, Secretary.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114¼ feet each, let together or singly; with 12¼x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD Building, Broadway and Ann-st.,
Broadway store.
Ann-st. store.
Offices on 3d and 4th floors, suitable for lawyers, &c.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY.

Very fine large rooms, with extra light and any amount of power. Inquire on the premises, 53 and 55 Prince-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, HOUSE FURnished and stable ready for immediate occupancy; situated directly on the shore of Long Island Sound; location unsurpassed; eminently healthy; boating, bathing and fishing excellent; distant from this City one hour by New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Address K., Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—FOR TWO MONTHS OR LONGER, A neat furnished cottage, containing 10 rooms; one hour from City Hall by Morris and Essex Railroad; near depot; in first-class neighborhood. Address W. DUNBAR, Box No. 1,524 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET AT HELL GATE—A DESIRABLE furnished residence, (12 rooms,) with outbuildings, in good order; 3 acres of land in lawn; orchard in bearing and garden planted. Apply to
J. S. POLHEMUS, No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS OR LIGHT MANUfacturing purposes, four buildings on Mission-place, next to corner of North-st. Apply to CARPENTER on premises, or to RUFUS D. CASE, No. 101 Wall-st.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE, CONTAINING 11 rooms, to let, at Rockaway, L. I.; barn and ice-house on the grounds. Apply to Gilbert Manufacturing Company, No. 12 Cortlandt-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT moderate prices without board. No. 110 East 22d-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST., FIRST BROWN-STONE house west 8th-av.—A private family will accommodate a few gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with delightful rooms; all modern conveniences, home comforts, &c.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, at No. 76 West 19th-st., (now No. 106;) well-furnished rooms and good table; or rooms to gentlemen without board.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—The entire second floor, elegantly furnished; unexceptionable references given and required. Address Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO MARRIED OR single, two pleasant large front rooms; private family; good house, home and location. Apply at No. 175 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman and wife, two young men, babe and nurse; would require three rooms in a pleasant location, with pleasant grounds; about one hour from the City, and near depot. Address T., Box No. 5,847 Post-office, New-York, stating name, place and terms. Best of reference given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO FAMIlies can find board for the Summer on a farm at Mr. N. CHATFIELD'S, Jr. Cornwall, Orange County, N.Y. Reference is made for particulars to Mr. T. P. Cummings, No. 50 Howard-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN obtain a pleasant room at Staten Island; location convenient and pleasant; family private. Address B., Box No. 3,382 New-York Post-office.

SUMMER BOARD—AT RYE, N. Y., DISTANT from City by New-Haven Railroad one hour, by trains leaving nearly every hour; communication by boat daily direct from the premises; house on high ground close to the shore; fine bathing, boating and fishing; location unequaled; a few airy and comfortable rooms can be secured for the Summer by immediate application to Mrs. E. C. COFFIN, No. 102 14th-st., near 4th-av., New-York; at Waterside, Rye; or to W. C. GARDNER, No. 43 White-st., New-York. Steamer *John Romer* leaves foot of Catharine-st. at 4 P. M., foot of 34th-st. at 4:10 daily, direct for the place.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NEAR Katonah, Westchester County, will let for the Summer three or four large, airy rooms, with board, to first-class boarders; a family wishing to keep horse and carriage can be accommodated; location unsurpassed; abundance of fruit on the place; references given and required. For particulars address Box No. 24 Post-office, Katonah, or Mrs. VREDENBURGH, No. 78 East 29th-st., New-York.

STORM KING HOUSE—CORNWALL, ON the Hudson—This beautifully situated private boarding place is now open for boarders for the season at moderate rates. For further particulars inquire of A. J. PAE, No. 132 Broadway, New-York, or of C. L. MATHER, Custom-house, New-York, or address B. R. KING, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOMS FOR a family of seven; also, for lady and gentlemen or three single gentlemen; also, back parlor; pleasantly situated in the City of Newburgh, on the Hudson; references exchanged; for terms, &c., apply immediately. Address Mrs. JANE YOUNG, No. 2 Chambers-st., Newburgh, N. Y.

A LADY HAVING A HANDSOME RESIdence near Peekskill, with beautiful lawns and plenty of shade, boating and fishing; would accommodate two small families with suites of rooms. Address Mrs. H. F. R., Shrub Oaks Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y., or ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

SUMMER BOARD, FOUR HOURS from New-York, at a pretty farm house; $7 per week; good table. Address JOSEPH WELLS, Success Post-office, L. I.

TWO FAMILIES CAN HAVE BOARD for the Summer at a farmhouse about half mile from the Hudson River; terms moderate. Address Mrs. A. P. WOOLSEY, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook; is a good cook and baker; would assist with washing in a private family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 92 West 19th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-rate cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family; no objections to the country; the best of City reference. Call for two days at 344 6th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid or waitress; is a good sewer; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of references. Address E. M., No. 89 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; thoroughly understands her business; good reference. Call at No. 763 3d-av., second floor, front room, between 51st and 52d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE by a respectable married female; can give the best of references. Apply at No. 268 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, by a respectable married woman; can give reference. Apply at No. 315 East 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

NO. 5 6TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—WET nurses, with references, want situations.
LOUIS & MRS. HANSEN'S Nurse Agency.

MALES.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN GOING OUT OF the City wishes to procure a situation for his man as coachman; he is perfectly steady, and understands his business; he is a valuable man to any person needing his services. Call for W. P. E., No. 26 East 37th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL, INDUSTRIOUS young man, a situation on a gentleman's place; care of horses, driving, plain gardening, &c.; is a reliable and valuable man, and has the best of references. Apply to Mr. HENDRICKSON, No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a man of long experience, who understands his business thoroughly; has good references; is willing and obliging. Call or address JAMES, at No. 35 West 30th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and gardener, with good references; understands his business and can milk, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address WILLIAMS, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, Lynn & Co.'s.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE American young man as coachman or vegetable gardener; is intelligent, well qualified and faithful; four years in last place; well recommended; Connecticut preferred. Address T. R., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN A SITUAtion as coachman or to take care of a road team; eight years' reference. Call on or address COACHMAN, No. 162 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN A SITuation as coachman and gardener; the best of City reference. Address P. K., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as coachman or groom; the best of City reference. Address J. McG., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

ALL WANTING COACHMEN, GROOMS, GARDENERS, WAITERS, FOOTMEN, WATCHMEN, AND ALL MALE HELP CAN BE SUPPLIED FREE OF CHARGE, thus saving the TROUBLE, EXPENSE and annoyance of advertising, &c.; we study to please. No. 534 Broadway, Room No. 10. Vacancies always open for parties wanting employment.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework; must also be able to do plain sewing; good City reference required. Call at No. 52 West 20th-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS, GENERAL, special and local, wanted for the City of New-York, and throughout the United States, by an established first-class Company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer. Lucrative contract to successful agents. Instruction to inexperienced parties. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,767 New-York Post-office.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, July 6.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.

The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, July 6, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers

OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 13.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:

From Antwerp—First Cabin	90 00
Steerage	40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms	$75—$90 00
Steerage	32 50

EXCURSION TICKETS AT

First Cabin....$170 | Steerage....$67 50

payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.

For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, July 27
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Aug. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.

VERA CRUZ......HILLIARD...SATURDAY, July 20

Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $50, currency, including wine.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 10.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CONSIGNEES PER "RUSSIA" AND "TRIPOLI" are requested to remove their goods from the Company's Wharf at Jersey City. All goods left on dock at owner's risk of fire or other injury.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, July 13, at 12 M.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.

From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.

ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER......July 27
BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS......Aug. 10

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

PALMYRA......July 3
TRIPOLI......July 10

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$100 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.

E. CUNARD.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS

TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.
AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, July 6.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, July 13.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, July 20.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.

Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

DENMARK, THOMSON	SATURDAY, July 6
ERIN, HALL	SATURDAY, July 13
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS	SATURDAY, July 20
ENGLAND, CUTTING	SATURDAY, July 27

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MANHATTAN	July 13
CHICAGO	July 27
MINNESOTA	Aug. 10
NEBRASKA	Aug. 24

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	July 6
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	July 13
ETNA	WEDNESDAY	July 17
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY	July 20
EDINBURGH	WEDNESDAY	July 24

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MORNING STAR and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR	E. Van Sice	Saturday, July 20
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, August 3
MORNING STAR	G. V. Sumner	Saturday, Aug. 17
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, Aug. 31

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.

FIRST-CLASS	$120
SECOND-CLASS	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.

GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship SHERMAN, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on July 13.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, July 6.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE CAN HAVE trunks, packages, valuables sent to any part of Europe at moderate charge, through the American European Express. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JULY 1—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. PLEONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

JULY 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

JULY 20—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

In consequence of the quarantine regulations of this port, there will be no steamer for Havana on the 4th of July, and until further notice the steamers will leave every alternate THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, commencing with the COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Master, THURSDAY, July 11. MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, THURSDAY, July 25.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY......June 15 | SATURDAY......July 13

At noon.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS BY THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE RAILWAY:

We have this day made arrangements with the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY to receive and carry all freights between New-York and Norfolk destined to points on this line. Shippers by the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line are directed to send their goods to the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier No. 37 North River, on and after this date. THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY will start one of the following steamers for Norfolk on SATURDAY, 29th inst., and after this week every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M. Freight received every day (Sundays excepted.) SARATOGA, ALBEMARLE, NIAGARA, HATTERAS and VIRGINIA.

On and after July 1, all freight by this great Southern line will be run through on time to Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta and intermediate points. Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 37 North River, or at the General Office, No. 175 Broadway.

JUNE 27, 1867. C. E. EVANS, General Agent.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.

Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.

Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, July 11.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, July 18.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

MURRAY'S LINE.

Every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIPS

VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander, sails Tuesday, July 9.
LEO, DEARBORN, Commander, sails Tuesday, July 16.

Connecting at Savannah with and through rates given by Central RR. and Atlantic and Gulf RR. and Florida steamers to all points South and West. Elegant passenger accommodations.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Freight reduced to 10 cents per cubic foot.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot. First Cabin Passage, $15. During the present dull season the above line will dispatch steamers as follows:

SATURDAY, July 13.
SATURDAY, July 27.

Other steamships of the line will be dispatched as the requirements of shippers demand.

The popular first-class steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail punctually at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 13, from Pier No. 14 East River.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE.

SUNDAY IN SARATOGA.

Sunday trains between Albany and Saratoga connect with People's Line Steamers, commencing June 30. Take the DREW, SATURDAY, at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41 North River, arriving at Saratoga at about 9 A. M. SUNDAY MORNING. Returning, leave Saratoga at 6 P. M., in time for DEAN RICHMOND from Albany at 8 P. M.

FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND MONTREAL.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE,

Direct daily from Pier No. 6, East River.

L. J. N. STARK, President. A. D. LADD, Agent, No. 33 Coenties-slip, New-York.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S DAILY LINE, (Sundays excepted,) for GRASSY POINT, steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW.

TIME TABLE.

LEAVE		LEAVE	
Warren-st.	4 00 P. M.	Grassy Point	6 30 A. M.
Yonkers	5 00 P. M.	Haverstraw	6 40 A. M.
Irvington	5 30 P. M.	Sing Sing	7 15 A. M.
Tarrytown	5 45 P. M.	Tarrytown	7 45 A. M.
Sing Sing	6 15 P. M.	Irvington	8 00 A. M.
Haverstraw	6 45 P. M.	Yonkers	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Grassy Pt.	7 00 P. M.	Arrive Warren-st.	9 30 A. M.

No freight received after 3 P. M.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., Short Pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 1st	6½ A. M.	Monday, 1st	3½ P. M.
Tuesday, 2d	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 2d	6¾ A. M.
Wednesday, 3d	3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 3d	6¾ A. M.
Thursday, 4th	8 A. M.	Thursday, 4th	4½ A. M.
Friday, 5th	6¾ A. M.	Thursday, 4th	4½ P. M.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8¼, and 34th-st. at 8½ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 4th	8½ A. M.	Thursday, 4th	5 A. M.
Friday, 5th	7 A. M.	Thursday, 4th	4½ P. M.
Saturday, 6th	11 A. M.	Friday, 5th	10 A. M.
Sunday, 7th	7 A. M.	Saturday, 6th	6 P. M.
		Sunday, 7th	12½ P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:45; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare 75 cents. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, 12 o'clock noon; steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, CORNWALL AND COZZENS' DOCK.—The splendid fast steamer SUNNYSIDE, Capt. E. F. KING, leaves Pier No. 29, foot Warren-st., every afternoon at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Newburgh every morning at 6:45, arriving in New-York at 10 A. M.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASANT DAILY EXCURSION TO

PERTH AMBOY AND KEYPORT,

touching each way at

ELIZABETHPORT, UNION, ROSSVILLE AND TOTTENSVILLE.

The favorite steamer

WM. HARRISON,

On and after July 5, will leave foot of BARCLAY-ST. (South side) daily (Sundays excepted) at 8½ o'clock. In returning, will leave Keyport at 4½ o'clock P. M.

Excursion tickets to Keyport, 60 cents; excursion tickets to Perth Amboy and intermediate landings, 40 cents.

Single passage at regular rates.
Freight taken at regular rates.

NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA
BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.

In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.

State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.

G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK. Steamer SUN[illegible]M, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK leaves Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

THE STEAMBOAT HELEN LEAVES foot of Chambers-st. for Red Bank and intermediate landings daily, Sundays and Mondays excepted, at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Red Bank at 4 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

Important to Tourists.

BAGGAGE or FREIGHT for Saratoga, Lake Mahopac, Lake George, Lake Champlain, the River St. Lawrence and Rapids, Manchester, Vt., and all places in Northern New-York, Vermont and Canada, and on the line of the Harlem Railroad, called for and delivered at residences. *Directions to call left at our office or sent by mail will receive prompt attention.*

NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY,

No. 65 Broadway.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:

7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

In addition to the regular trains two extra trains will run from New-York to Morristown on THURSDAY, July 4.

Leave New-York at 9 and 11:30 A. M.; due at Morristown at 10:45 A. M. and 1:22 P. M.

Returning, will leave Morristown (in addition to the regular trains) at 3:30, 4:30 and 7:30 P. M.

A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

FOR LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, May 13, 1867, the lines will run as follows, from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st.:

At 11:15 A. M.—EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE, for Philadelphia, Long Branch, &c. At 4 P. M.—For Long Branch, Tom's River, and intermediate stations, touching at Pier No. 3 (for passengers only) at 4:15 P. M.

FAST FREIGHT LINE—Leaves Pier No. 32 at 5:30 P. M. for Philadelphia direct, and for all points on the road, and on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Freight taken at low rates, and quick time uniformly made.

RETURNING:

EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE—For New-York, &c., leaves Philadelphia from Vine-st. ferry, at 7:45 A. M. From Long Branch, for New-York, at 7:25 A. M., and 11:40 A. M.

THROUGH FARE TO PHILADELPHIA ONLY $2.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked at Davidson & Co.'s Express Office, No. 956 Broadway.

W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

☞ During July and August, commencing July 2, the steamer NEVERSINK will leave Jay-st. at 9 A. M. and pier No. 32 Duane-st. at 5:15 P. M., touching on last trip at pier No. 3, connecting with express trains direct for Long Branch. A special train will return from Long Branch at 6:25 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8 o'clock P. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 5:25 A. M. and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

PROPOSALS.

BURLINGTON BREAKWATER.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th day of July, 1867, for the materials and labor required for the extension of the Breakwater at Burlington, Vt., viz.:

115,000 linear feet of squared hemlock timber, 12 inches by 12 inches, in lengths varying from 32 feet upward.

33,000 linear feet of squared pine timber, 12 inches by 12 inches, in lengths varying from 30 feet upward.

14,000 feet bm. of 3-inch pine plank.

25,000 feet bm. of 3-inch hemlock plank.

2,600 pounds of 8-inch wrought spike.

27,000 pounds of wrought iron wrag bolts, 1 inch in diameter, 2 feet in length, and pointed at one end.

8,500 tree-nails (elm or oak) 2 feet long and 2 inches in diameter.

16,000 cubic yards of rubble-stone, in pieces varying from 15 pounds to 200 pounds, delivered in the cribs.

And for the labor involved in the construction of the Breakwater, (consisting of 6 cribs of 80 feet in length each, 30 feet wide at the base, and 30 feet wide at top, in 30 feet average depth at low water, and rising 10 feet above it,) including the framing, putting together, and putting in position of the cribs, and stated at so much per running foot of Breakwater, or so much per cubic foot, linear foot, or foot board measure of the lumber used, which amount must cover all the expenses of construction, exclusive of material.

The materials to be of the best quality, and to be delivered at such points as the undersigned, or his authorized agent, may select, and to be measured and inspected by himself, or such person as he may appoint for that purpose.

The law requires separate proposals for labor, and for each kind of material.

Plans and specifications may be obtained upon application at this office.

Alternative proposals will be received for the delivery of the whole of the above bill by the opening of navigation next spring, or for the delivery of one-fifth by the 1st of October, 1867.

C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. of Eng'rs, Brevet Col. U. S. A.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., June 25, 1867.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Trustees of the General Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut, at the office of the Superintendent, Middletown, Conn., until MONDAY, July 15, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following specified articles, viz.:

236 castiron window sash. A model sash, with specifications, can be examined at the office.

325 wooden sash, to be constructed of clear, seasoned white pine. Drawings and specifications at the office.

All of the above to be delivered at the Railroad Depot, or on the Hospital Dock, Middletown, Conn., on or before the 1st day of September, 1867.

25,000 feet of Roofing Slate, dark color preferred; one-half to be delivered at Railroad Depot, or on the Hospital Dock, on or before the 1st day of September, 1867; the balance to be delivered on or before the 1st day of October, 1867. Specimens of slate are requested with each proposal.

Best quality Single American Glass:
About 3,000 ft. (no. of lights will be furnished) 6x14.
About 1,300 ft. (no. of lights will be furnished) 6x13.
300 lights, 16x20.
200 lights, 16x28.
180 lights, 16x24.
10 lights, 14x20.
64 lights, 11x16.

To be delivered on or before the 1st day of September, 1867.

Also, Roof Bolts by the pound:
500 bolts, ¾ inch, from 1 to 8 feet in length.
36 bolts, 2 inch, 10 feet in length, with heads, nuts, washers and swivels.
4 bolts 2 inch, 20 feet long, with heads, nuts, washers, and swivels.

To be delivered on or before the 15th day of August, 1867.

Further information can be had at the office.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

A. M. SHEW, M. D., Superintendent.
Dated JUNE 25, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 38, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN R. RUSSELL,
MATTHIAS CLARK,
JOHN AITKIN, Jr.,
WALTER W. ADAMS,
DAVID WALKER,
Trustees of the Eighth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 3 in said Ward. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
HENRY P. SEE,
JAMES HARRISON,
JAMES W. BOOTH,
Trustees of the Ninth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the Furniture required for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 13 and Primary Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRED. C. WAGNER,
NICHOLAS SEGAR,
HENRY L. SLOTE,
G. P. STUTZMAN,
WM. FISCHER,
Trustees Seventeenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN JASPER,
WM. H. DOHERTY,
JOHN M. HELCK,
S. N. SIMONSON,
TERENCE RILEY,
Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture for Primary School-house No. 31, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWD. MIEHLING,
WM. W. LYON,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
HIRAM WISNER,
THEO. TOOKER,
Trustees Eleventh Ward.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 5th of July next, for furnishing by contract the following-named musical instruments, viz.: One E flat Cornet, one B flat Cornet, three E flat Altos, two B flat Tenors, two B flat Baritones, two E flat Tubas, one Snare Drum, two pairs of Drumsticks, one Bass Drum Belt, three Bass Drum Heads, 138 inches.

The brass instruments to be upright, with rotary valves, and all to be plain but good and suitable for the purpose for which intended.

Bidders should present samples of the instruments that they propose to furnish.

Further information can be had at this office.

The United States reserve the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid as may be deemed to the interest of the service.

Proposals must state how soon the articles can be delivered, and should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Musical Instruments," and addressed to

Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Gen. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, July 9, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the furniture of an addition to Grammar Schoolhouse No. 42, in said Ward.

Plans and specifications for said furniture can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals if deemed for the public interest to do so.

GEO. KINZER, ROBT. R. BREESE,
J. C. ACHESON, WM. McCAFFIL,
G. T. PATTERSON, Trustees 10th Ward.
Dated JUNE 26, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, July 15, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for new water-closets for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 35 in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWARD SCHELL,
JOSIAH LANE,
HENRY A. TAILER,
OTIS D. SWAN,
JAMES D. OLIVER,
Trustees Fifteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 32, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURGH HARBOR.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 27th day of July, 1867, for dredging the Harbor of Ogdensburgh, N. Y. The quantity to be removed is estimated at 50,000 (fifty thousand) cubic yards, and is supposed to be in part bowlders and coarse gravel, but mainly sand and mud. The price, which should be stated both by the hour and cubic yard, will include the removal of the dredged material to designated points. The machine should be a scoop dredge, of the Osgood or other approved pattern.

C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, Brevet Col. U. S. A.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., June 26, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received, addressed to the Commissioners, for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-st., at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-st., until 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, July 15, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-st., from Fulton-st. to Second-place, with trap block or Nicolson pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids, as they may think for the interest of said improvement.

By order of the Commissioners.

L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.
BROOKLYN, June 24, 1867.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY-YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 10th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened. The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offers, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards, on application to the Bureau. These schedules will be ready for delivery on the 20th of June, inst.

The Commandant of each Navy-yard, and the Purchasing Paymaster of each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate, by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1.	Boiler Iron and Rivets.	No. 22.	Colored Paints, Dryers, &c.
No. 2.	Pig Iron.	No. 23.	Stationery.
No. 3.	Boiler Felting.	No. 24.	Firewood.
No. 4.	Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.	No. 25.	Hickory and Ash Plank and Butts.
No. 5.	Sperm Oil.	No. 26.	White Pine.
No. 6.	Linseed Oil, Turpentine, &c.	No. 27.	Black Walnut, Cherry, &c.
No. 8.	Leather Belting, Hose, &c.	No. 28.	Mahogany & White Holly.
No. 9.	Tallow and Soap.	No. 29.	Lanterns, &c.
No. 10.	Engineers' Stores.	No. 30.	Lignumvitæ.
No. 11.	Engineers' Tools.	No. 31.	Hydraulic Jacks, &c.
No. 12.	Engineers' Instruments.	No. 32.	Sour Flour, Crucibles, &c.
No. 13.	Machinery.		
No. 14.	Wrought Iron Pipe, Valves, &c.	No. 33.	Patented Articles.
		No. 34.	Cotton and Hemp Packing, &c.
No. 15.	Brass and Copper Tubes.	No. 35.	Anthracite Coal.
No. 16.	Steel.	No. 36.	Bituminous Coal.
No. 17.	Iron Nails, Bolts, Nuts, &c.	No. 37.	Sand, Lime, &c.
		No. 38.	Brick.
No. 18.	Copper.	No. 39.	Files.
No. 19.	Tin, Lead, Zinc, &c.	No. 40.	Charcoal.
No. 20.	White Lead.	No. 41.	Iron Tubes.
No. 21.	Zinc Paint	No. 42.	Dudgeon's Pumps.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective navy-yards:

PORTSMOUTH.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42.

CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26, 27, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39.

WASHINGTON.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41.

NORFOLK.
Nos. 5, 8, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 32, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th of July, 1867, inclusive, for dredging the channel of Little Sodus Bay, N. Y.,—the amount to be removed being about 40,000 (forty thousand) cubic yards, and the work to be executed during the remainder of the present season and the season of 1868, or such portions of each as may be required.

The machine must be of the Osgood, or an equally good pattern, and capable of raising 500 yards of soft material in a day of ten hours.

The price, which will include the removal of the material to proper points designated by the undersigned or his agent, will be stated both by the hour and by the cubic yard. C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

U. S. Engrs. Office, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 24, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th of July, 1867, inclusive, for dredging the channel of Big Sodus Bay, N. Y.,—the amount to be removed being about 60,000 (sixty thousand) cubic yards, and the work to be executed during the remainder of the present season and the season of 1868, or such portions of each as may be required.

The machine must be of the Osgood, or an equally good pattern, and capable of raising 500 yards of soft material in a day of ten hours.

The price, which will include the removal of the material to proper points designated by the undersigned or his agent, will be stated both by the hour and by the cubic yard. C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

U. S. Engrs. Office, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 24, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, July 8, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Sixty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For regulating, grading, &c., Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, in three sections:

First section—From Fifty-ninth to Seventy-seventh-street. Second section—From Eighty-first to One Hundredth-street. Third section—From One Hundredth to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated, STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.

GEORGE W. McLEAN, Street Commissioner.

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS' OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., June 12, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 13th of July, 1867, inclusive, for the dredging required in the Harbor of Oswego, N. Y., during the working seasons of 1867 and 1868, the estimated quantity being 150,000 (one hundred and fifty thousand) cubic yards. Bidders will state whether they will furnish one or two machines, which must be capable of raising 500 cubic yards of soft material each, in a day of 10 hours. The price will be stated per yard, to be measured in the scows, and must cover the removal of the material to such points outside the harbor as may be specified by the undersigned.

C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers,
Brev. Col. U. S. A.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery. Circular embracing her valuable remedies will be sent free on receipt of postage stamp.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton-st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 73 Murray-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
COOL! DELIGHTFUL! COOL!
ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATION'S
GLORIOUS BIRTHDAY OF FREEDOM,
JULY 4.
PERFORMANCES NEARLY EVERY HOUR, DAY AND EVENING,
commencing at 1½ A. M.
The renowned LILIPUTIANS,
GENERAL TOM THUMB
and his beautiful wife,
LAVINIA WARREN STRATTON,
COMMODORE NUTT,
the famous $30,000 Nutt, and
MISS MINNIE WARREN,
the Elfin Queen,
THE SMALLEST MATURE HUMAN BEINGS ever known on the face of the Globe, will be on exhibition
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
and will appear in the Lecture-Room in a
VARIETY OF FASCINATING PERFORMANCES.
After which the Dramatic Company will perform the great Revolutionary Drama of
THE SONS OF FREEDOM,
To be seen at all hours:
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 220 POUNDS:
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
3 LIVING ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE.
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with 14 YOUNG.
SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A YELLOW JAPANESE EEL.
300 SPECIMENS LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
JULY 4—EXTRA PERFORMANCE NEARLY EVERY HOUR, DAY AND EVENING.

FRENCH THEATRE.

FOURTH JULY—ARABS.

Admission to all parts......50 cents.

Matinee at 1; evening at 8 P. M. Last week of the BENI ZOUG ZOUG Tribe, in their brilliant performances, and CAMPOMANES BROS. on the trapez. Mr. and Mrs. GOMERSAL in PERFECTION. Admission to all parts, 50 cents. Boxes reserved, 50 cents extra.

BANVARD'S NEW MUSEUM.

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 1, AND DURING THE WEEK,
The Sensational French Drama,
LE AUBERGISTE.

Principal characters by Messrs. Albaugh, Metkiff, Daly, Evans, Miller, Mrs. Bervell, Misses Nelson, Monk, McClellan, &c.

GRAND MATINEE.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS 3 P. M.
Admission 30 cents, children 15 cents.
THURSDAY, July 4—GRAND HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES.

TERRACE GARDEN.—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIPP BERNET......Proprietor.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
(Under his personal direction.)
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, July 4, at 8.

1.	March, "Gruss aus der Ferne"	Michaelis
2.	Overture, "Hail Columbia"	Hohnstock
3.	Waltz, "An der schœnen blauen Donau" (new)	Strauss
4.	Ballet de la Reine de Saba (new)	Gounod
5.	Overture, "Jubilée"	Weber
6.	Idyl, "Evening Bells"	Bach
7.	Polka, "Linnet"	Bosquet
8.	Selection, "Trovatore"	Verdi
9.	Overture, "Poet and Peasant"	Suppe
10.	Polka Mazurka, "Arm in Arm" (new)	Strauss
11.	Waltz, "Madeline"	Wehli
12.	Quadrille, "La Vie Parisienne" (new)	Offenbach

CONDUCTOR......THEODORE THOMAS.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

FOURTH JULY MATINEE, 2 P. M.
BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.
EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK, GREAT ATTRACTION.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Will close the Forty-second Annual Exhibition of Pictures and Sculptures, now open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the Galleries, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.; will close at 10 P. M., July 4. Free on Saturday from 9 A. M. until dusk. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary National Academy.

FOURTH OF JULY.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR CELEBRATING THE APPROACHING ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, JULY 4, 1867, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Special Committee of both branches of the Common Council appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, have the honor to submit the following:

There will be a military parade of the First Division N. Y. N. G., under command of Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler. They will be reviewed by his Honor the Mayor and Common Council in Madison-square, at 7½ o'clock A. M.

In the evening, fireworks will be exhibited at the following places, and in order of the programme. The display will be prepared and furnished by Joseph G. and Isaac Edge, of Jersey City, N. J.:

During the interval between the pieces, aerial fireworks will be displayed in rapid succession, and the bands will furnish music at the following places, viz.:

City Hall—Grafulla's Band.
Tompkins-square—Wannemacher's Band.
Madison-square—Schneller's Band.
Jackson-square—Blind Band.
Madison-square—Hill's Band.
West Broadway and Franklin-street—Wiltner's Band.
Eighty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues—Rubel's Band.
Forty-fourth-street and Broadway—Hoffman's Band.
Mount Morris-square—Jattiott's Band.
Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street—Gunkel's Band.
Battery—Germania Band.
Marion-square—Manahan's Band.
Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street—Muller's Band.

The owners and masters of vessels in port and proprietors of hotels and public buildings are requested to display their colors on that day; the sextons are requested to ring the bells of their respective churches for an hour at sunrise, noon and sunset.

Drivers of vehicles are directed to avoid the line of procession. The civic societies are invited to coöperate with the Committee in furtherance of the celebration.

By order of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen,
THOMAS COMAN,
JOHN MOORE,
JOHN HARDY,
WM. B. WHITE,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, JR.
By order of the Committee of the Board of Councilmen.
ANTHONY HARTMAN,
HUGH O'BRIEN,
PATRICK GIBNEY,
JOHN WEBBER,
W. B. ROBERTS.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION
NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.
(General Order No. 7.)

This Division will parade on the 4th of July next, to celebrate the Ninety-first Anniversary of our National Independence.

The troops will be formed in the following order, viz.:

The First Brigade of Infantry on West 10th-st.
The Second Brigade of Infantry on West 13th-st.
The Third Brigade of Infantry on West 14th-st.
The Fourth Brigade of Infantry on West 15th-st.
The First Brigade of Cavalry on West 16th-st.
The right of each brigade will rest on 5th-av.

Brigade commanders will promptly report to the Chief of Staff, at the corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av., the arrival of their respective commands upon the ground.

At 7½ o'clock A. M., precisely, the command "march" will be given, when the First Brigade of Infantry will move up 5th-av., followed at proper intervals by the other brigades in the order above named.

The line of march will be up Fifth-avenue, through Thirty-fourth-street, down Madison-avenue, through Twenty-third-street, down Fourth-avenue to Fourteenth-street.

The avenues and streets above enumerated from curb to curb, are hereby designated as the Division Parade Ground for the day.

As the Command passes the Worth Monument the honors of a marching salute will be paid to the Mayor and Common Council of the City.

Brigade-Gen. Louis Burger will direct a national salute to be fired from the Battery at sunrise and at noon.

By order of
Major-Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER.
JOSEPH E. HAMBLIN,
Brevet Major-General, A. A. G., and Chief of Staff.

The Special Committee of the Common Council on the Fourth of July Celebration announce that the following pieces of fireworks will be displayed at the places named:

CITY HALL.

Star of America.
Fairies' Frolics.
Star of Independence.
Union Star.
Saturn and Satellites.
Mexican Sun.
Yew Tree.
Ravonant Sun.
Polka Dance and Colored Battery.
Peruvian Cross.
Yankee Windmill.
Egyptian Lyre.
Cascade.
Tribute to Ceres.
Scroll Quadrille.
Indian Palmetto.
Persian Rose.
Zanice Peruvia.
Passion Flower.
Sun Flower.

The finishing piece will be the Temple of Washington, with side-wings.

MADISON-SQUARE.

1—Persian Rose.
2—Passion Flower.
3—Star of Independence.
4—Scroll Quadrille.
5—Zanice Peruvia.
6—Egyptian Pyramid.
7—Tribute to Ceres.
8—Cascade, or Queen of the Mist.
9—Tribute to Apollo.
10—Saturn and his Satellites.
11—Union Star.
12—Magic Star—Red, White and Blue.
13—Tribute to the Brave.
14—Mosaic Battery.

JACKSON-SQUARE.

1—Tribute to Ceres.
2—Illuminated Yew Tree.
3—Cascade.
4—Zanice Peruvia.
5—Mechanics' Arms, July 4.
6—Passion Flower.
7—Egyptian Pyramid.
8—Tribute to Apollo.
9—Saturn and his Satellites.
10—Star of Independence.
11—Persian Rose.
12—Mosaic Battery.
13—Magic Star.
14—Premium Temple, with figure of Washington.

BATTERY.

1—Star of America.
2—Cascade.
3—Zanice Peruvia.
4—Egyptian Pyramid.
5—Tribute to Apollo.
6—Yew Tree.
7—Star of Independence.
8—Mosaic Battery.
9—Persian Rose.
10—Star of the Union.
11—Fairies' Frolic.
12—Temple of Liberty, with figure of Grant.

At the other places mentioned in the programme the displays will be equally fine.

During the intervals between the pieces, aerial fireworks, consisting of illuminations, flights of rockets, bomb-shells, batteries, flower-pots, Union rockets, &c., will be displayed in endless profusion.

By order of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

THOS. COMAN,
JOHN MOORE,
JOHN HARDY,
W. B. WHITE,
JOS. B. VARNUM, } Committee Board of Aldermen.
ANTHONY HARTMAN,
HUGH O'BRIEN,
PATRICK GIBNEY,
JOHN WEBBER,
W. B. ROBERTS, } Committee Board of Councilmen.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

T. Maguire and Prof Risley......Managers
GREAT BILL
by the
IMPERIAL
JAPANESE TROUPE
for the
FOURTH OF JULY.

First time of the startling and wonderful feat of balancing the Imperial Yacht.

TWO PERFORMANCES.
AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.
EVENING at 8 o'clock.

FRIDAY, July 5, complimentary testimonial to the little champion, "ALL RIGHT."

All bills against Maguire & Risley's Japanese Troupe must be presented at the box-office of the Academy on Saturday, July 6.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
THURSDAY EVENING, July 4.
TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHTH performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
SATURDAY, July 6,
GRAND MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK,
when all the new scenes and effects will be given.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
THIS EVENING,
AND
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
THE NEW IRISH DRAMA,
In three acts and a prologue, written expressly for
MR. DAN BRYANT,
by Messrs. Hy. Morford and John Brougham, entitled
THE BELLES OF SHANDON.

Which will be produced with new scenery, costumes, appointments, and a cast embracing the whole strength of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of the New Nautical National Drama,
BRITISH NEUTRALITY,
BRITISH NEUTRALITY,
BRITISH NEUTRALITY.
Which was received last evening with the most unqualified enthusiasm by a
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCE.
THE BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
MR. BAKER'S DELIGHTFUL MUSIC,
AND THE WONDERFUL EFFECTS.
THE WRECK of the IRON-CLAD PRIVATEER.
ALL SUCCESSFUL BEYOND ANTICIPATION.
BRITISH NEUTRALITY AGAIN TO-NIGHT.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.
1776. OUR GLORIOUS FOURTH. 1867.
LUCILLE WESTERN IN THREE CHARACTERS.
ATONEMENT; OR, THE CHILD STEALER.
FRIDAY—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF LUCILLE WESTERN.
SATURDAY—FAREWELL WESTERN MATINEE.
MONDAY—JULIA DEAN.

BOWERY THEATRE.

GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY.
Two grand performances—afternoon at 2 o'clock, evening at 8 o'clock.
PUTNAM, THE IRON SON OF '76.
FELLOW CLERK. TOODLES. SARAH'S YOUNG MAN. PUTNAM "MOSE."

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

EXCURSIONS.

1776. 1867.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—The splendid, new and fast-sailing steamboat NELLY WHITE will leave Market-st. Pier at 9:30, Peck-slip at 9:45, Christopher-st. at 10:15, Barclay-st. at 10:30, Pier No. 4, North River, at 10:45, on a Patriotic Pleasure Excursion, down the Bay and around Staten Island, passing through the Narrows, and within sight of all the national fortifications, including Forts Hamilton, Tompkins, Richmond and Fort Lafayette, and in plain view of Sandy Hook and the Atlantic Ocean, affording a most agreeable opportunity to avoid the heat of the day and enjoy a delightful sail on this swift and magnificent boat. A fine Cotillon and Brass Band of fourteen pieces will positively accompany this excursion. Tickets for the excursion, $1. Choice refreshments on board the boat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

FOURTH JULY EXCURSION.

For Greenport and all way stations, leaving James-slip at 7:30 A. M.

Hunter's Point at 8 A. M.

Excursion No. 2 leaving James-slip at 10 A. M., and Hunter's Point at 10:30 A. M., for Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville, Syosset, Glen Cove, Roslyn and way stations.

The Greenport excursion train will return at 6:25 P. M. The Hicksville, Glen Cove and Mineola train will return at 4 P. M. Tickets at regular excursion rates.

1776. JULY 4. 1867.

GRAND EXCURSION AROUND STATEN ISLAND, giving a fine view of the Bay and Forts of New-York.

Tickets for the excursion, $1. The commodious and well-known steamer SLEEPY HOLLOW, will leave Grassy Point at 6:30; Haverstraw 6:40; Sing Sing, 7:15; Tarrytown, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Yonkers, 8:30; New-York, foot of Warren-st. at 10 o'clock. Refreshments can be procured on board. Returning will make above landings, leaving Warren-st. at 4 P. M.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.

EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.

The steamer NAUSHON, Capt. E. T. WILSON, will commence her regular trips to Coney Island and Fort Hamilton on THURSDAY, July 4, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburgh, at 10, and 2; Broome-st. at 10¼ and 2¼; Peck-slip at 10½ and 2½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, (lower side,) at 10¾ and 2¾; Sackett-st., Brooklyn, at 11 and 3 o'clock, connecting with the North River boat from Coney Island.

EXCURSION, JULY FOURTH,

To New-Haven, the beautiful "City of Elms." Steamer CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip at 8 A. M. and New-Haven, returning, at 11 P. M. The views along Long Island Sound and around New-Haven Bay make the trip unsurpassed. Fare for the round trip $2; no charge for berths.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.

Steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9¼ A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¾ A. M. for West Point and Newburgh. Returning, will arrive in the City at 6 P. M.

A FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO Harlem, High Bridge and CARL'S Park, Westchester County.—Steamers SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GROVE and A. WINANTS will leave Peck-slip every hour on July 4 for the above places as follows: Leave Peck-slip every hour from 6 A. M. until 7½ P. M.; leave Harlem every hour from 6 A. M. until 7½ P. M., landing at 8th-st., Astoria and 12[illegible]th-st., each way. Fare on July 4, 15 cents each way.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTER, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning at 9½ for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

THE SUPERB NEW STEAMBOAT ANTELOPE will make an excursion to Newburgh on the 4th inst. Will leave Harrison-st. pier at 7½; will land at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—4th of July excursion. The steamboat WM. HARRISON will leave the pier foot of Harrison-st. at 8 A. M., for 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

1867—GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—The swift and elegant steamboat MARY POWELL will make her annual excursion around Staten Island, leaving Desbrosses-st. at 10 o'clock, returning in time to make her trip up the river at the usual hour. Fare 50 cents for the excursion.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS TO BULL'S FERRY, SHADY SIDE, PLEASANT VALLEY AND FORT LEE (old landing).—The steamers THOMAS E. HULSE and HUGUENOT will leave foot of Christopher-st. at 7½, 8½, 10, 11, 2, 2½ and 5 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. up trips.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO Coney Island and Fort Hamilton. The NORWALK runs regularly, leaving Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River, (Morris-st.,) at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

TO CONEY ISLAND AND THE OCEAN.—Cross Fulton, Wall, South or Hamilton Ferries, take cars to Greenwood, which connect with steam passenger cars "to the beach," stopping at Bath, New-Utrecht and way stations. Fare 20 cents.

EXCURSIONS TO FORT LEE OLD LANDING.—The steamer T. E. HULSE, Capt. O. W. ANNETT, leaves foot of Christopher-st., daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5, 7 P. M.; landing at 34th-st., 10 and 2 o'clock, up trips. Sundays included.

TO LET—FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND PICnics, Pomona Grove, Port Richmond, S. I. Inquire at Pier No. 19 N. R., S. I. Ferry.

MUSICAL.

AMERICAN PIANOS.
CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,
have been awarded, at the Paris Exposition, by the Emperor Napoleon, July 1, 1867, the
GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR
and decoration of the
LEGION OF HONOR,
as a testimonial of the superiority of their instruments over all others at the Exposition.
WAREROOMS, NO. 652 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 845 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

SINGING BOYS WANTED FOR THE CHOIR of Trinity Church; they will receive thorough instruction and be advanced to salaries according to merit; no interference with school duties; salaries from $50 to $200. Apply to Mr. MESSITER, Organist, No. 96 Liberty-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily. There is now a vacancy for a superior boy soprano, capable of taking solos.

PIANO-FORTES.—NINETEEN SECOND-hand pianos, of various makes, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

40 SECOND-HAND PIANOS FROM $75 TO $300. Also new pianos and organs to let, and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LADIES GOLD HUNTING CASE watch in a car, July 3, in coming on the 9 o'clock boat from Staten Island, crossing the Hamilton ferry to Brooklyn, then in the car to Penny Bridge, and from thence to Fulton ferry and No. 124 Maiden-lane, New-York. Whoever will return the same to the above ad[illegible] D. O. KETCHAM will be liberally rewarded.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Prussia Celebrates the Great Victory of Sadowa.

Distressed Condition of the American Colonists in Brazil.

PRUSSIA.

Anniversary of the Victory of Sadowa.

BERLIN, Wednesday, July 3—Evening.

The anniversary of the great decisive battle of Koniggratz, better known as Sadowa, was observed to-day at Potsdam (the residence of the Royal family) by a grand celebration. The troops were reviewed by the King, who presented a stand of colors to each of the regiments which participated in that memorable engagement.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sailing of Senator Sherman for New-York—His Views on Reconstruction.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 3—2 P. M.

Senator SHERMAN is a passenger on board the steamship *City of Paris*, which sailed for New-York to-day. He denounces Attorney-General STANBERY's opinion on the Reconstruction Laws as an attempt to annul the acts of Congress.

The Sir Morton Peto Estate.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 3—2 P. M.

The estate of Sir MORTON PETO has been put in bankruptcy.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The United States Colonists in Brazil.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 3—3 P. M.

Late news from Brazil, in speaking of the United States colonists there, says that they are suffering the greatest destitution, and bitterly repent their journey to that country.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Financial.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, July 3—Noon.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds closed last evening at 77¾ for the issue of 1862.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 3—Noon.

Consols for money	94¼
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	79½
Erie Railway Shares	43½

LONDON, Wednesday, July 3—2 P. M.

Consols have declined ⅛d., and are now quoted at 94⅛.

Erie Railway Shares have advanced ½, and the quotation now is 44.

Illinois Central Railway Shares	79½
United States Five-twenty Bonds	72¾

LONDON, Wednesday, July 3—Evening.

Consols closed at 94⅛ for money.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenties	72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	79½
Erie Railway Shares	43½

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, July 3—Evening.

United States Five-Twenties closed at 77¾ for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 3—Noon.

Cotton tends downward; sales 8,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 10⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅛d.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 37s. 6d. for new; white California Wheat, 13s. 9d.; Barley, 4s. 10d.; Oats, 3s. 6d.; Peas, 38s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 75s.; Beef, 135s.; Lard, 48s.; Bacon, 41s. 6d.; Cheese, 62s.

PRODUCE.—Pot Ashes, 31s. 6d. Resin, 6s. 9d. for common, and 12s. for fine. Spirits of Turpentine, 30s. Spirits of Petroleum, 9d. Refined, 1s. 1d. Tallow, 43s. 9d. Cloverseed, 42s.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 3—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. Linseed Cakes, £9 15. Linseed Oil, £41 10s. Whale Oil, £35. Sperm Oil, £122.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, July 3—Noon.

Petroleum, 43 francs.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 3—2 P. M.

Cotton has declined ⅛d. since noon, and Middling Uplands are now quoted at 10⅝d., and Middling Orleans at 11⅛d.

Breadstuffs are unchanged.

In the Provision market Pork has declined 1s.; Cheese, 1s., and Lard 3d. Other articles are the same as at noon.

No changes have occurred in the Produce market.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 3—2 P. M.

Prices of all articles are the same as at noon.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 3—Evening.

COTTON—The market for Cotton closed weak at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	10⅝d.@10¾d.
Middling Orleans	11d. @11⅛d.

The sales of the day reached 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Breadstuffs has been inactive, but quotations show no change. Corn—New Mixed Western, 37s. 6d. ₱ quarter. Wheat—White California, 13s. 9d. ₱ cental. Barley, Oats and Peas steady at opening quotations.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market has been dull throughout the day, and closed with a declining tendency. Pork—Prime Eastern Mess 74s. ₱ bbl. Lard 47s. 9d. for American. Cheese—Fine American 61s. ₱ cwt. Beef and Bacon steady at opening prices.

PRODUCE—The Produce market closed steady. Ashes 31s. 6d. for Pots. Resin—Common 6s. 9d. and Fine American 12s. Spirits Turpentine 30s. Petroleum 9d. for Spirits and 1s. 1d. for Refined.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 3—Evening.

SUGAR firm at 25s. 3d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

IRON steady at 53s. per ton for Scotch Pigs.

LINSEED—Crude Calcutta 64s.

LINSEED CAKES £9 15s.

LINSEED OIL £41 5s@£41 10s.

OILS.—Sperm and Whale unchanged.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, July 3—Evening.

The last sales of Petroleum were made at 42¾ francs for standard white.

MARINE NEWS.

Burning of the Brig Segundo Barcelo.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 3—2 P. M.

Advices from Barcelona state that the brig *Segundo Barcelo*, Captain Frontodona, from New-Orleans on the 21st of April, had been destroyed by fire at Barcelona.

Arrivals Out.

The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamer *Cambria*, Capt. TRAUTMAN, which left New-York on the 22d of June, arrived at this port at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. After landing the London passengers and mails the *Cambria* proceeded to Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday, July 3—Noon.

The Inman steamship *City of Antwerp*, Capt. MOREHOUSE, from New-York June 22, arrived here late yesterday afternoon on the way to Liverpool.

LONDONDERRY, Wednesday, July 3—3 P. M.

The steamship *Moravian*, Captain Wylie, from Quebec, has arrived at this port *en route* to Liverpool.

BY STEAMSHIP TO JUNE 23.

The mails of the steamship *Java*, which sailed from Liverpool June 22, *via* Queenstown June 23, reached this City from Boston yesterday. Continental advices by this arrival are mainly anticipated by those of the *Ville de Paris*.

An attempt was made on the morning of June 20 to invade the Papal States. A band of 200 armed men were seen by the Italian troops to be approaching the frontier at Terni. Several were arrested, and the remainder withdrew into the mountains. The troops have been reinforced, and are carefully watching the passes into the Pontifical territory.

The Garibaldian party is said to be a stranger to this attempt, which was organized by the National Committee. Instructions had been sent by Signor RATTAZZI to prevent the success of the movement.

Dispatches received at St. Petersburgh from Orenburg state that 2,600 Bokharians have advanced against the fort of Karabeidak and killed 15 Cossacks. They have cut off communication with the remaining fortresses of the country and threaten Karabeidak itself. In consequence of these operations the export of cotton from Bokhara is rendered extremely difficult, notwithstanding that a great want of the article exists at Orenburg.

It is stated that in consequence of Denmark having returned an evasive reply to the overtures made by the Prussian Government relative to Northern Schleswig, Prussia has asked the Danish Government for a positive reply to the question, what guarantees it is willing to offer for the security of the German inhabitants of the territory it desires to be ceded.

The Emperor of Austria received, it is stated, on the 15th of June, the following telegraphic dispatch from the unfortunate MAXIMILIAN:

> I am a prisoner of war; but do not be afraid, I am treated in a manner which in no way violates the laws and customs of civilized nations.
>
> MAXIMILIAN.

The revelations of the Sheffield Commission have produced intense excitement in England. They show that the Trades Unions of that town are responsible for the terrible outrages that have been perpetrated there within two or three years. The examination of the Secretary of the Saw-Grinders' Union developed the fact that he had hired men to commit murder, arson, and other crimes in support of the Union. With reference to these developments, the London *Times* says:

> Indignation may seem wasted on such men. Yet no indignation can be too strong against such cold-blooded atrocities. Many a murder for which the murderer has been hung is less heinous than the act for which these three ruffians will claim an indemnification from the Commissioners. Of course, if they fulfill the condition on which it is granted, they must receive it, though it is impossible not to feel a certain regret that one at least of the three should not vindicate in his person the majesty of the law. It will not be altogether a good precedent that three self-convicted murderers should be readmitted unpunished into Sheffield life. Some stern lesson will, we fear, be hereafter necessary to overcome the rooted savagery of this now notorious town. BROADHEAD admits that all the members of the Union are well aware of the system of "rattening," and take their part in it, and such practices, he adds, have been handed down in Sheffield for at least a century. The roots are struck deep, and it is hard to see how the evil is to be eradicated.

The sharp criticism of the London *Times* on the House of Lords has roused great indignation in that august body. On the 20th of June the subject was brought up by Lord LYVEDEN, who suggested that an improvement in the practice of selecting Peers to serve on Committees might be made by making such service not absolutely voluntary as at present, and thought the system of proxy voting, although very seldom adopted, should be considered by a Committee.

Lord DERBY objected to returns which would, he said, be merely deceptive as to the real amount of work done by the House, and thought the whole subject could be better considered by a Committee, intimating that the Government intended to assent to Lord SHAFTESBURY's motion with that object. He showed that the House was unable to do much business in the early part of the session, because most bills were, according to the present rules, necessarily originated in the Commons; and, referring to the question of proxies, he said that, although he did not think the objections to them were unanswerable, yet he did not consider the maintenance of the practice to be of extreme importance.

In the House of Lords, on June 21, Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE called attention to the case of the captives who, together with her Majesty's representative, had now for three years been detained in captivity in Abyssinia, and inquired what steps had been taken in their behalf.

The Earl of Derby said the captives were still detained. There were Consul CAMERON, Mr. RASSAM, and other English subjects and six foreigners, making a total of 18. A number of artisans had volunteered for the service of the Emperor, but in consequence of the detention of Mr. RASSAM neither the artisans nor the presents for the Emperor had been forwarded to him. Before any active steps were taken they must consider the critical position of the prisoners, and under these circumstances it was not desirable to say more.

An European Congress of Veterinary Surgeons will be held at Zurich from the 2d to the 8th of September, 1867. The cattle plague will be the principal subject of discussion.

The *Cologne Gazette* speaks of a project which, if realized, would have for effect to closely unite Northern Germany to the principal Scandinavian Power:

"At Berlin, as at Stockholm," says that journal, "efforts have for some time been making to prepare a family union between the HOHENZOLLERNS and the BERNADOTTES. This plan, in which King CHARLES appears warmly interested, is said to be effected, without any doubt, under the auspices of Russia. The proposal is to marry the daughter of CHARLES XV., Louise Eugenie, to the young Prince ALBERT of Prussia. As is known, King CHARLES has no direct male heir, the nearest being his brother, Duke OSCAR of Ostrogothia. The stay which the King of Sweden will make at Berlin on his approaching journey to Paris appears to be connected with this projected marriage."

MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE.

Santa Anna's Reception at Campeachy—He is Placed in Solitary Confinement—The Entire Peninsula in the Hands of the Liberals—Affairs at Vera Cruz—Progress of the Siege and Spirit of the Besieged.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, June 27, 1867.

By the Spanish steamer *Ciudad Condal*, which arrived on the 25th, we have received later news from Mexico. The intelligence concerning Gen. SANTA ANNA is meagre, but it is positive that he has been taken from Sisal to Campeachy, where he was received by the people in a very riotous manner. The General was brought to Campeachy in a small armed launch, and during the trip exhibited the utmost *sang froid*, telling the crew stories, giving an account of the reception he met with from the people of Yucatan, when he went there in 1825 as Commanding-General, and his anticipations of that which was awaiting him now. From the moment he set his foot on shore, he was surrounded by a turbulent and excited multitude, mainly composed of the lower classes, and of all colors, who were shouting and asking for his life in the most violent manner, and it seemed as if the populace would succeed in seizing him to satisfy their thirst of blood. One of the ringleaders came so near that the General was compelled to defend himself with his fist, and gave him a severe kick with his wooden leg to prevent the man from assassinating him. The better classes did not countenance this procedure, and after a while some of the Liberal officers succeeded in opening a passage to conduct him to the appointed prison, where he was placed in solitary confinement. It was feared, however, that the populace would raise a tumult and sacrifice SANTA ANNA to their fury, as they did only two weeks ago Gens. ESPEJO, GOVANTES, AVILA and PONCE. SANTA ANNA's life hangs by a thread.

Some important documents were found on his person when arrested at Sisal.

THE CAPTURE OF CAMPEACHY.

It has been ascertained that the City of Campeachy was taken by treason—an officer named MORALES having sold two outposts to the Liberals; and although the Liberal Governor, D. PABLO GARCIA, had acceded to a petition signed by the most respectable citizens of Campeachy, asking that their lives be spared, he afterward broke his word by giving his permission for their execution, a petition to that effect having been presented by a certain LAUREANO RODRIGUEZ. Merida only succumbed after a protracted siege of fifty-one days, and when all the provisions and munitions of war had given out. The Liberal Gen. CEPEDA PERAZA acted with great humanity toward the vanquished—a very rare thing at present in Mexico.

WHOLESALE EXECUTIONS IN YUCATAN.

The entire Peninsula of Yucatan is now in the hands of the Liberals, who are not backward in satisfying their vengeance on the leaders of the Imperial cause. On the 20th inst., Gen. ESPEJO, who commanded at Campeachy, Don NICOLAS GOVANTES, Prefect of that State, and N. PONCE, Prefect of Carmen Island, were shot at Calquini, in the State of Yucatan. Others have been shot since. The prisoners taken at Merida, had nearly all joined the Liberals. The officers commanding, including some civil chiefs, were now on trial for treason, and it was expected that sentence of death would be pronounced on all.

DANGERS FROM THE INDIANS.

Yucatan is now threatened by a greater danger than any it has yet experienced, as it even affects the very existence of the present inhabitants. The depredations committed lately by the barbarous Indians are well known, and it is well known that many of the principal houses in Yucatan are in liquidation, with the intention of leaving that country. The war of races is always carried on there; the misery is beyond description, and the country cannot recuperate from its trials and sufferings, and Yucatan has to-day hardly any commercial relations with this place, where all its commerce had been transacted. According to the latest news received, a kind of alliance has been formed between the Yucatan, Tehuantepec and Belize Indians, which will result in an invasion of the towns in Yucatan, the Indians being well provided with arms, ammunition and means of transportation, while the country has no forces to oppose them, being drained of its resources, and many of its young men serving in the army far away from home.

RESIGNATION OF THE COMMANDER AT VERA CRUZ.

The situation at Vera Cruz has altered considerably. Gen. TABOADA, the Commander-in-Chief, was compelled to resign and leave by the Spanish steamer for this city, and he arrived by the *Condal* with his entire family. His farewell address to his command is quite touching. The surrender of the city is imminent, though of late the situation of affairs has been in favor of the besieged. Mr. CARRAN is the commissioner between Gen. BENAVIDES and Prefect BUREAN to negotiate about the terms of a surrender. Three parties exist in Vera Cruz, and they hate each other bitterly, the garrison being determined to die before delivering the city or themselves into the hands of the Liberals, nearly all of the Imperial troops being foreigners. The English and American Consuls and the Ultra Republicans advise an immediate surrender. Another party wishes Gen. SANTA ANNA to return. An agent left Vera Cruz in search of that gentleman, asking him to come back, but on his arrival here in Havana, he found out that the Liberals had anticipated him in obtaining possession of that General. The different parties are at loggerheads and will do almost anything to carry out their respective plans. In the Plaza de Armas and enfilading the principal streets batteries have been erected and mounted.

When Mr. CARRAN returned from Sacrificios he was awaited on the wharf by Gen. TABOADA, who deprived him of his safeguard and a communication he was carrying to the United States Consul, under the protection of which documents he had embarked on the *Ciudad Condal*. Just before the steamer sailed a long and warm discussion had taken place between the Imperial Commissary and Gen. PEREZ GOMEZ, the latter accusing the former of cowardice and unfitness to remain at the head of affairs, and Gen. GOMEZ intends to defend Castle Ulloa to the last. It was expected that he would assume chief command with Gen. CUEVAS as his second.

QUASIMODO.

The Official Surrender of Santa Anna—His Letter to Peraza.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 29, 1867.

La Rason del Pueblo, a paper published in Merida gives the following additional news about Gen. SANTA ANNA, in its issue of the 21st inst.:

The General and his brother-in-law and Secretary L. G. VIDEL, (who is not a voluntary prisoner as I stated at first) were sent from Merida to Campeachy by Gov. CEPEDA, who wrote the following letter to Gen. GARCIA:

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND MILITARY HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE FREE AND SOVEREIGN STATE OF YUCATAN. }

At this moment, about six in the afternoon, I have received an official communication from the military commander at Sisal, announcing to me the capture of ex-Gen. SANTA ANNA and his Secretary L. G. VIDEL. Official documents are in my possession, of which I send you a copy, which prove in a positive manner that said SANTA ANNA, after his many crimes, intended to inaugurate a political movement against the legitimate Government of the Republic; and as the precarious condition of the State does not permit me to keep them in a secure prison, I send them to you by Capt. GOMEZ of the Liberal armed launches *Hidalgo* and *Republicana*, that you may keep them in confinement in your city until the orders arrive from the Supreme Government respecting their disposal. I expect that you will execute this task with care, and the duties due to the service of the Republic.

Independence and Liberty.

M. CEPEDA,
Governor and Military Commander.

MERIDA, June 12, 1867.

The prisoners were delivered to Gen. GARCIA on the 15th by Capt. GOMEZ and immediately lodged in prison, where they were closely guarded.

SANTA ANNA'S LETTER TO PERAZA.

The following is a copy of Gen. SANTA ANNA's letter to Gen. PERAZA, who, however, did not feel inclined to follow his fortunes:

ON BOARD THE U. S. STEAMER VIRGINIA, June 11, 1867. }

To Gen. Martin Peraza:

MY DEAR FRIEND AND COUNTRYMAN: I embrace the opportunity of sending you by Lieut.-Col. HILARIO MENDEZ, who goes on shore here, a few lines to salute you again, our communications having been interrupted for such a length of time, and as I wish to inform you that I hold you in the same esteem as always. Mr. MENDEZ will inform you of certain incidents happening to me before Vera Cruz, and he will tell you all; nevertheless I send you a copy of the declaration of the Captain and officers of the *Virginia*, respecting the outrage of the 7th inst. I also send you a copy of the conversation which took place between the Commander of the U. S. man-of-war *Tacony* and myself, so that you can order these interesting documents to be printed for circulation, while I shall do the same in Havana and the United States. I think that you will share with me the indignation caused by the provocation and insult of Commander ROWE, aided by his cannons; for at least you are a good Mexican and cannot view with indifference the outrages committed on us by daring foreigners, who take advantage of our weakness produced by our dissensions.

If I cannot succeed in returning to Vera Cruz immediately, either in a merchant vessel or man-of-war, I shall remain in Havana for some time, and whether in that city or Vera Cruz, I shall be happy to fulfill your requests and remain your obedient servant and friend, who wishes you every felicity.

A. L. DE SANTA ANNA.

P. S.—I also send you a copy of the address, which I have thought proper to issue to the Yucatecos, while I was before Sisal, in case the copies I sent them should have been lost. If it meets with your wish, you can have them made public through the Press.

The proclamation I have already forwarded to you by the *Star of the West*, and the SANTA ANNA's letter shows what his intentions were for the future.

QUASIMODO.

WEST INDIES.

The Submarine Cable—Uniform Rates Established—Murder of an American Captain—Destructive Overflow in the Vuelta Abajo.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, June 27, 1867.

The submarine cable will be positively laid within the next three weeks. A Spanish man-of-war will accompany the steamer having the cable on board, during the process of submersion, and offer any assistance necessary. Gen. SMITH, the President of the Company, returned to this city by the *Morro Castle*, and all the necessary arrangements at this end have been made. The Government has taken a very wise step in inaugurating a uniform rate to all stations on the island. It has also reduced the price to fifty cents for every twenty words, the arrangement to go into effect on the 1st of July.

ABOLITION OF PASSPORTS.

The abolition of the passport system is another proof that the authorities are in earnest to improve the condition of the country and facilitate the means of travel and communication, and by these means to invite foreign industry and capital. What is wanted now is religious liberty, so as to allow Christians not Catholics the privilege of worshipping God after their own fashion, and to lead to the establishment of a Protestant cemetery. That the United States or English Governments should not long ago have demanded this privilege is a matter of astonishment to the citizens of those Powers residing here.

MURDER OF AN AMERICAN SHIPMASTER.

Capt. RANDOLPH, of the American brig *Prairie Rose*, was killed on the 17th inst. on board of his vessel by his negro cook. Some fault had been committed by the cook, and it appears that the Captain in his anger struck him, repeating the offence a short time after, when he heard the negro utter threats of revenge. The negro suddenly jumped upon the Captain and stabbed him in five different places, striking him at the same time with his left fist. The Captain attempted to defend himself, but he was tripped up by his antagonist, who, catching hold of him by the throat with his left hand, rapidly passed the knife several times across the throat of the Captain, completely severing the head from the trunk. The whole affair was done so quickly that none of the officers or crew, who were busy in other parts of the vessel, could interfere. The cook was secured and is now in prison in this city, having been brought here by a Spanish revenue cutter, and will in all probability be kept until some United States man-of-war takes him away for trial.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS.

The late very heavy and continuous rains have occasioned several overflows in different parts of the Island, causing heavy damages to property and loss of life. Particularly in the Vuelta abajo region, which has suffered so severely of late years from every possible affliction, reducing the tobacco planters almost to a state of absolute pauperism and beggary, the effects of the rains have been very disastrous. It is expected that from ten to twenty lives have been lost in that region, while the damages to the crops have been and are very heavy. The state of the roads has made it impossible for the planters to bring their tobacco to market, and has influenced the stoppage of cigar manufactories in Havana, among them the Figaro, about 1,500 cigar-makers being thus thrown out of employment. This causes suffering and misery in hundreds of families, the cigar-makers having no other resources. The suspended factories will all resume operations in a few weeks, as soon as sufficient raw material arrives fit for working.

QUASIMODO.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Meeting of the Greater Damios—The New Settlement at Osaca—Arrival of the Shenandoah at Yokohama.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 3.

The ship *Golden Fleece*, from Yokohama June 4, which arrived here yesterday, brings news that the meeting of the greater Damios, so often postponed, was about to be held at Kirata. The Princes SATSUMA and GWAGA had already arrived there. The Shagoon returned thither after the entertainment given to the foreign Ministers at Osaca. STOTS BASSHI appears to be an able man. He has become reconciled to the Oware family, from whose partisans and line serious opposition was anticipated to his rule and life.

The survey of the new settlement at Osaca was nearly completed, and it would be ready for occupation on Sir HENRY PARKS' return. It is reported that the settlement is in a good situation. There was much distress among the people of Osaca. Several dead bodies were seen floating in the river daily, apparently of beggars. The lower classes appear to be wretchedly poor. The appointment of SLAVE as Japanese Commissioner at Osaca gives rise to some discussion.

The Silk and Tea makets were slack. Little good Silk was on hand, and holders were firm. Buyers of Tea were awaiting for the arrivals of samples of the new crop.

The United States steamer *Shenandoah* arrived at Yokohama from Osaca. The French Minister had left that port for Nagasaki. Sir HARRY PARKS, the British Minister and suite, left for Tecurudo, which is spoken of as the new port to be opened to the west coast of Japan.

The Japanese *Times*, after discussing the subject of opening of Osaki and Haags to foreigners, compares the relative advantages of Kanaguha and Mikuro, two important towns which might be opened to the limit of the treaty; but regrets to announce that neither had been chosen.

San Francisco Wheat transaction—New crop confined to the interior, at $1 60@$1 65; choice old, $1 70; our quotations are unchanged.

Legal tenders, 70¾.

The ship *Royal Saxon*, from New-Castle, has arrived.

THE FATE OF MAXIMILIAN.

The Liberal Army Threatened Revolt if He was Spared—Desperation of the Imperialists.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 3.

A letter dated June 13, from Matamoras, just received at the State Department, throws some light on the condition of affairs and state of feeling in Mexico previous to the execution of MAXIMILIAN. It says:

"The news from the interior is very meagre. President JUAREZ, I am inclined to think, would like to grant the expressed wish of the United States, but the army demand the execution of the Imperial leaders, and in case of refusal, boldly threatened to revolt. To prevent this will, in all probability, cost the lives of MAXIMILIAN, MEJIA and MIRAMON.

The siege of the City of Mexico is prolonged by the inside parties through sheer desperation. They feel that death is certain, and they would prefer it in battle.

I understand, through reliable sources, that in Vera Cruz hostilities have ceased, owing to the news of the fall of Queretaro. Upon confirmation of the news, the inside parties agree to surrender."

Indian Affairs in Montana—Concentration of Tribes for War Purposes—Volunteers in the Field.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 1.

Montana dates to June 10 received here say that Gen. SHROUGHMAN, in a speech in Virginia City said, all the Indian tribes of Montana are to hold a council on Power River, and it is said they would have 25,000 men bent on the extermination of the whites. Gen. WHITE, of Kansas, is raising eight companies of volunteers to fight the Indians, and expects to have them at Fort Harker by Saturday.

The Democratic Territorial Convention is called for July 15, to nominate delegates to Congress and the Territoral offices.

The steamer *Ben. Johnson* reached Omaha yesterday from Fort Benton with $100,000 in gold dust. Twenty-five thousand stand of arms and a battery of artillery had arrived at Fort Benton for the use of Gen. TERRY in Montana. No Indians had been seen gathering in Gallatin Valley since the arrival of Gen. MEAGHER and his volunteers.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans—The Comptroller of the City.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 3.

The Board of Health reports officially eight cases and six deaths from yellow fever during the past two weeks. The disease is not considered epidemic.

Vessels from infected Texas ports will be quarantined.

A dispatch received to-day, dated New-Orleans *via* New-York, says the City Comptroller refuses to recognize the officials appointed by Gov. FLANDERS. The refusal is based on Attorney-General STANBERY's opinion. Those who ought to know have not heard of the City Comptroller refusing to pay any person entitled to compensation from the city.

The public offices, banks, insurance companies and newspaper offices will be closed to-morrow, and business will be generally suspended.

Destruction of a Hotel at Guelph, Canada.

GUELPH, C. W., Wednesday, July 3.

A fire occurred early this morning which destroyed Newman's Hotel and outbuildings, together with an adjoining cottage. The flames spread with great rapidity and the inmates of the cottage barely escaped with their lives.

By the law authorizing the subscription of $33,000 to the Grey and Simcoe Railway, by the township, Glenelg was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Organization of a New Railroad Company in Maine.

BELFAST, Me., Wednesday, July 3.

The Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railway Company, with a capital of over one million of dollars, was organized to-day. H. O. ALDEN, Esq., President of the Maine Telegraph Company, was made chairman of the meeting. The charter was accepted and Mr. ALDEN, Hon. THOMAS MARSHALL, President of the Belfast National Bank, Col. A. W. JOHNSON, AXEL HAYWOOD and other prominent citizens were chosen Directors. Measures were taken for the immediate construction of the road.

Affairs at Richmond—Observance of the Fourth.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, July 3.

The first lot of new wheat sold to-day at $2 60.

The colored majority registered in the lower ward to-day reached 333.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation recommending a general observance of the Fourth of July as the best evidence Richmond can give to the whole country of the loyalty of her citizens, and to convince Congress that no more legislation to make her loyal is necessary.

Meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade.

MONTREAL, C. E., Wednesday, July 3.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade a resolution was adopted expressing sympathy with the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce in its desire for the abolition of privateering, and affirming that in case of war the Dominion would be greatly benefited if that policy were adopted. Resolutions were also adopted to memorialize the Legislature on the subject at the next session.

Sir N. F. BELLAN has been sworn in Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.

Observance of the Fourth at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Wednesday, July 3.

The Mayor and Board of Aldermen request through the papers that all business be suspended to-morrow.

Blowing Up a Wreck.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, July 3.

The Government wrecking boat *Gen. Totten* yesterday blew up the wreck of the Confederate gunboat *Jeff. Thompson*. She is now preparing to blow up the *Beauregard*. Both vessels were sunk in battle off this city.

Celebration To-day at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 3.

The Fourth will be celebrated with great *eclat* to-morrow. Ex-President FILLMORE will present battle flags to the veteran corps in the morning. A procession and other ceremonies will take place during the day, and a grand display of fireworks will come off at night.

Prize Fight at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 3.

A prize fight between KING and TURNER for the championship of Louisiana came off to-day above the city. Fifty-seven rounds were fought in forty-nine and a half minutes. TURNER failing to respond when time was called for the fifty-eighth round, KING was declared the winner. Neither were badly punished.

Two Boys Killed by Lightning in Illinois.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, July 3.

Two boys standing in a harvest field, four miles from this place, were struck by lightning during the storm to-day, and instantly killed. A house in Gillespie, Ill., was struck in the same storm, and one boy killed.

Registration at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, July 3.

One hundred one forty-one whites and one hundred and fifty-nine blacks were registered to-day. The Board to-day received instructions to register all who can take the oath. The Board invites applicants, who, a few days back were refused, to call again.

Trial Trip of the Steamship Grampus.

STONINGTON, Conn. Wednesday, July 3.

The new steamship *Grampus* arrived here this afternoon on her trial trip from New-York, making the run in the short time of seven hours and twenty minutes. The *Grampus* is one of the three steamships that will soon be put on the Stonington line.

Mrs. E. Cady Stanton on Mr. Greeley's Report Against Female Suffrage.

In a sarcastic letter to the *Evening Post*, Mrs. E. C. STANTON thus speaks of Mr. GREELEY's report on suffrage in the Constitutional Convention:

As to Mr. GREELEY's opinion, it has its lights as well as its shadows. While he proposes to leave the mothers, wives and daughters of the Empire State, as ever, outside the pale of political consideration, he shows that his heart is somewhat softened toward us, for, in disfranchising paupers, in adding a new and comparatively innocent class to our political compeers, he evidently hopes to make our present position a jot more respectable.

While we thank Mr. GREELEY for chivalrously sending the inmates of the Almshouse, freed from the cares of State, to devote their elegant leisure, to counsel, comfort us in the valley of humiliation, we would suggest to the honorable gentlemen that such affiliations are not wholly to our taste. We prefer the pure air and companionship of those who dwell on the mountain tops; on the serene heights of science, philosophy, where such men as HORACE GREELEY, Mr. CASSIDY, GEORGE W. CURTIS, THEODORE DWIGHT and others, members of the Convention, live, move and have their being.

The educated women of the State of New-York are better fitted for such associations than for the position assigned them by the second article of the Constitution as it now stands. If Mr. GREELEY's report is accepted by the Convention, the disfranchised classes will stand thus: "Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage minors, criminals, idiots, lunatics, men who bet on elections, men who sell their votes, paupers, and all women."

But while Mr. GREELEY bids us welcome paupers to the ranks of the disfranchised, he cruelly withdraws that large and respectable class of citizens to whom we have been so long bound by the ties of statute law and Constitution, viz.: negroes not worth $250 worth of real estate, the very bone and sinew of the army of the disfranchised. Verily, our last state is worse than the first. With stalwart black men, worth $250 worth of real estate, we could make a better fight for freedom than with sick "white males" not worth a penny.

If the women of the State would change their political *status*, now is the time to move. The discussion on the question of suffrage is to take place on the 9th of July, when the above-mentioned reports will be considered by the Convention. In the meantime, let petitions demanding suffrage for women be circulated, and every town and village in the State be poured into the Convention by thousands without a moment's delay.

E. C. S.

The Cuba and Florida Telegraph Line.

The main line of the International Ocean Telegraph Company's lines is now in operation throughout the State of Florida. A steamer sails every Saturday from the Punta Rosa Station for Key West. Dispatches, at the sender's risk, can by this means be forwarded to Havana, Cuba, by chance boats every few days until the cable is laid, July 23. From the telegraph stations of Lake City, Baldwin and Gainesville, messages will be forwarded to Jacksonville, Fernandina and other points by mail until the branch lines to these towns are completed. Messages for any of the above points will be received at any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Fires Yesterday.

At 11:20 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred among some loose straw in a vacant back room on the third floor of premises No. 314 East Thirty-fourth-street, caused by some children playing with matches. The flames were extinguished with trifling damage.

At 5:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered on the roof of No. 97 Wooster-street. The flames were put out by Metropolitan Engine Company No. 13, the damage being trifling.

At 6:20 o'clock P. M. a third fire occurred in Room No. 36 in the third floor of the Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, occupied by F. W. WALSH, publisher of the *United States Price Current*, resulting in a loss of $1,000; insurance unknown. The building had not been closed more than three minutes before the flames were discovered. The building belongs to the Moffat estate, and is damaged to the extent of $200, insured for $100,000, in twenty insurance companies, in policies of $5,000 each.

At 7 o'clock P. M. a fourth fire broke out at No 320 Fourth-avenue, a stable occupied by J. J. FARRINGTON, and resulted in a damage of $25, fully covered by insurance. The flames originated from firecrackers in the hands of boys.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—About 11 o'clock last night another altercation occurred between DANIEL LYON and JOHN PRICE, in the liquor-store of CORNELIUS MURPHY, No. 88 Mulberry-street. LYON drew a pistol and shot PRICE through the hand, inflicting a severe wound. He was arrested by the Fourteenth Precinct Police, and PRICE was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At 7 o'clock last evening PATRICK GORLEY, aged 20 years, a native of Ireland, and residing in Forty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a pocket-knife, at No. 569 First-avenue. The motive for the rash act is not known. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FATAL CASE OF SUNSTROKE.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, JOHN O'BRIEN, while at work at the New-York Grist Mills, foot of Franklin-street, was sun-stricken and died soon after. The remains were taken to the late residence of deceased, in Sixteenth-street, near First-avenue, and Coroner WILDEY notified to hold an inquest.

MAN KILLED ON WARD'S ISLAND.—The Twelfth Precinct Police report that a man (name unknown) was killed yesterday on Ward's Island by being struck on the head with a stone, though whether by accident or design does not appear. The Coroner will make an investigation.

FATAL FALL.—EMMA HUGHES, aged 15 years, fell from a window at No. 543 West Forty-seventh-street on Monday night, and died of her injuries yesterday. Coroner WILDEY was notified to hold an inquest.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BURGLARY AND ROBBERY.—A depredator wearing dark clothes and a slouched hat succeeded in effecting an entrance to the residence of NICHOLAS SEITZ, on Tuesday night, and stealing therefrom a small box containing $25 in silver coin. The sum of $1,000 in Treasury notes escaped the clutches of the thief. He was seen to jump out of a second-story window by Miss SEITZ and make his escape.

THE RESULT OF INTEMPERANCE.—A German named JOHN MASCH, 28 years of age, whose blood was inflamed with strong waters, at a late hour on Tuesday night, jumped from a second-story window of his boarding-house, No. 110 Ewen-street, E. D., and striking upon the pavement below, sustained injuries which will probably result in his death.

A REPORTED CHOLERA CASE.—Dr. STUTZEN, a German physician, yesterday reported to the Police of the Forty-sixth Precinct that BURGHARDT NICKEL was suffering from cholera at his residence, No. 113 Leonard-street, E. D. The Board of Health was notified.

COOL FOR THE SEASON.—A youth of 19 yesterday caused the arrest of his father for refusing to support him in idleness. The cruel parent (GILSON REINHARDT) will have a hearing before Justice DAILEY on Wednesday next.

FELL FROM A CHERRY-TREE.—PATRICK LYON, aged 10 years, yesterday fell from a cherry-tree and injured himself severely. He may recover. His parents reside at No. 116 First-street, E. D.

NEW-JERSEY.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.—Yesterday afternoon, a man giving his name as ROBERT S. WHITE, of No. 10 Dominick-street, New-York, was arrested, charged by Mrs. CHARLOTTE NOBLE with having stolen her pocket-book on board the ferry-boat *James Rumsey*, while entering the ferry slip at Hoboken. Mr. DENNING DUER, of Weehawken, was on the ferry-boat, and heard Mrs. NOBLE accuse a woman of having committed the theft, but was satisfied she was innocent. Mr. DUER came ashore, and seeing the prisoner standing on the stoop of the hotel, engaged him in conversation, when prisoner alluded to the theft and asked who had done it. Mr. DUER placed his hand on prisoner's shoulder, and said, "You are the man," whereat prisoner ran from him, followed by Mr. DUER and Deputy-Sheriff BEATTY, toward the work-yard of the Morris and Essex Railroad, where he was arrested, and the pocket-book and contents were found on his person. JOHN TRENNER, of Meadow-street, Hoboken, also charged WHITE with stealing his pocket-book on the same trip. Accused was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

HUDSON CITY DROVE-YARDS.—The following are the receipts of cattle at the Hudson City Drove-yards since Monday morning: L. C. Coit, 98; G. H Chapman, 18; Maxwell & Berry, 276; Coney & McPherson, 31; J. Ryan, 100; J. M. Tenbrook, 34; Genist & Co, 20; Owen Doty, 55; Coon & Hasbury, 59; Sage & Geary, 113; Beach & Co., 183; W. J. & L. Pembleton, 188; J. H. Vannata, 45; Bright & Leonard, 34; Coney & McPherson, 142; Miller & Morehouse, 34; B. W. Purdy, 45; Dudley & Mitchell, 41; A. Clotz, 51. Total 1,567. Whole number of sheep arrived during the same time, 2,477. Prices for cattle have declined about half a cent, and sales are slow. The prices, live weight, with 40 lbs. ₱ head deducted, is as follows: Extra, 17c.; good droves, 16c.; fair, 14c. @15c.; common, 13c.

THE DEATH OF A CHILD.—Coroner WARREN, on Tuesday afternoon, proceeded to the County Almshouse at Snake Hill and brought the body of the child EDWARD BRADY to Jersey City, where a *post-mortem* was made yesterday and an inquest will be held on Saturday. The child was poisoned by eating some kind of herb, and the mother, FANNY BRADY, alleges that it did not receive proper care. Mr. POWLESS, the Superintendent at the Almshouse, and Mr. POWLESS, were arrested on Tuesday afternoon and taken before Justice RIELEY, of Bergen, charged with having committed an assault and battery on Mrs. BRADY, when she went there on Sunday to see her dying child. The accused gave bonds to answer.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—Yesterday forenoon a painter while at work on the house No. 277 Warren-street, Newark, was precipitated head first from the third story by the tilting of the ladder on which he was standing. Fortunately a fellow workman, who was on the ground beneath, with great presence of mind, caught the falling man in his arms and broke the fall, thus probably saving him from instant death. A little girl about seven years of age also had a narrow escape. The ladder in coming down fell over her, her head and body passing between two rungs.

FIRE-ARMS PROHIBITED IN JERSEY CITY.—Yesterday Chief of Police JOSEPH MCMANUS issued an order warning all persons against violating the city ordinance prohibiting the firing of any gun, pistol, cannon or fowling-piece on the 4th of July, under penalty of $10 for each and every offence. The ordinance will be strictly enforced within the limits of Jersey City, and the patrolmen have been instructed to make prompt arrests of all violators.

THE CONFERENCE CONVENTION.—The Conference Convention of the M. E. Church, which met at Newark, have unanimously decided to locate the proposed seminary at Morristown or vicinity, and the Trustees are authorized to negotiate for the purchase of suitable grounds upon which to erect the same.

LICENSES.—The Common Council of Jersey City took from the table, on Tuesday night, about seventy-five applications for restaurant and tavern licenses, and passed them over the Mayor's vetoes. The licenses expire on the 1st of August.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, July 3.

FLOUR steady; sales 1,000 bbls. at $12 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter, $14 for White, and $15 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR $7 50. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Chicago Spring held at $2 30, and No. 2 do, at $2 15. CORN quiet at about 95c. for No. 1; sales 2,000 bushels on private terms. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN MEAL $2 75 ₱ 100 bbls. MILL FEED steady; Shorts, $25@$28; Shipstuffs $30@$32 ₱ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS dull—Corn, 7½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson; $4 25 to Newburgh. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York by rail and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—5,000 bushels Rye, 782,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—23,000 bushels Corn, 1,211,000 feet of Lumber.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 3.

FLOUR quiet and heavy; Spring Extras, $9@$10 50. WHEAT opened firm, at an advance of 4c.@5c.; but closed quiet at 74c.@75c. for No. 2; sales of No. 1 at $2@$2 09. CORN is firmer at an advance of 2c.; sales at 80c.@81½c. for No. 1, and 77½c.@79c. for No. 2. OATS dull at 51c.@52c. for No. 2. RYE is dull at $1 for No. 1. BARLEY is neglected. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK at $20 50@$21. LARD at 11¾c. CATTLE dull at $6 30@$7 25 for fair to good shipping. LIVE HOGS dull at $5 75@$6 15 for fair to good shipping. SHEEP unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,400 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 400 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 166,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 3.

FLOUR dull and lower; Family, $11 50@$12 50. WHEAT is dull at $2 25 for No. 1 Winter Red; the receipts are large. CORN is dull and nominal at 74c.@75c. OATS are firmer at 67c.@68c for No. 1; No. 2 was held at 66c. RYE is dull and nominal. COTTON dull and in no demand; Middling, 22½c.@23c. WHISKY steady at 30c. MESS PORK steady at $21. BULK MEATS were held at 8½c.@10c.@10½c.@11½c. for Shoulders, Sides and Clear Sides. BACON was held at 9½c.@11½c.@12½c. for Shoulders, Sides and Clear Sides. HAMS are in good demand at 14c.@14½c. for common, and 17c.@17½c. for Sugar-cured. LARD dull and held at 11½c.@11¾c. BUTTER, 14c.@17c. EGGS, 16c. GROCERIES firm. GOLD, 137¾, buying.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 3.

COTTON dull; sales 850 bales; Low Middling, 23½c.@24c.; receipts, 315 bales; exports, 393 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES are dull and unchanged. FLOUR quiet and firm, and the sales were mostly on private terms: Treble Extra, $14 75. CORN quiet and the stock light: Yellow and Mixed, $1 05 @$1 15. OATS—The stock is light; sales at 80c.@82½c. BACON—Shoulders, the stock is almost exhausted; sales at 10½c.; Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 13c. LARD is dull; tierces are quoted at 12½c.@12¾c.; Keg, 13¼c. GOLD, 138¼. STERLING EXCHANGE, 49@50½. New-York Sight Exchange ¼ ₱ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 3.

COTTON dull; low Middling Uplands advanced to 23½c. COFFEE steady. FLOUR dull; prices irregular; stock small. WHEAT—No sales; receipts small. CORN advancing; sales of White $1 10@$1 12; White and Yellow Mixed, $1 08; prime Yellow, at $1 07@$1 08; Mixed Western, 92c.@$1. OATS in good demand at 87c.@90c. PROVISIONS steady. Bulk Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾; Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11½c. Bacon 10½c. for Shoulders, 12½c. for Rib, and 13c. for Clear Rib. MESS PORK, $21 50. SUGAR firm and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 3.

TOBACCO steady. COTTON nominal at 23c. for Middling. FLOUR dull; Fall Extra, $11@$12 50; Choice, $13 50@$14; Fancy, $14 50@$15 50. WHEAT is dull at $1 50 for Spring, $1 80@$2 for new Fall, and $2 25 for Choice Fall. CORN is heavy, and declined 20c.@30c.; White, 90c.@98.; Yellow, 80c.@83c. OATS are dull at 70c.@72c. RYE, 85c.@89c. PROVISIONS firmer. PORK, $21 50. BACON—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. SUGAR-CURED HAMS, 16½c. LARD dull and unchanged. WHISKY, free, $2.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, July 3.

FLOUR dull; City Double Extras, $10 75@$11 25; Country Double Extras, $9 75@$10; Extras, $9 25@$9 75. WHEAT dull at $2 18 for No. 1, $1 94@$1 95 for No. 2, $1 68 for No. 3, and $1 20 for Rejected. OATS are firm at 54c.@55c. for No. 1 and 53c. No. 2. CORN is quiet at 80c. for No. 1. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 2,800 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 3.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. RYE flour $7 50. WHEAT quiet; no sales; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 15, and No. 1 at $2 30. CORN quiet; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 on private terms. Other grains nominal. MILL FEED steady—Shorts, $25@$28; Shipstuffs, $30@$32 ₱ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS steady—Corn, 7¼c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.; and to New-York by rail and river. 60c.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 3.

TOBACCO—Sales of 506 hhds. premium Tobacco at $4 25 to $25, including Bracken, Meason, Ballard and Hart County Leaf. NEW FLOUR—Fancy, $14. NEW WHEAT, $2 05@$2 15. CORN, 90c., delivered. OATS, 75c. @76c., in bulk. MESS PORK, $21 25. BACON—Shoulders, 9¼c.@9¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. Raw WHISKY in bond, 30c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Wednesday, July 3.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet and steady; sales of White Michigan at $2 50; Amber, $2 40. CORN, 83c. for No. 1, and 77½c. for No. 2. Other grains are unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 3.

The market for refined Petroleum was excited this afternoon in consequence of some of the "Shorts" being cornered, and standard White Oil, in bond, suddenly advanced from 24c. to 29c.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, July 3.

COTTON dull and nominal at 23c. CORN firm at $1 12@$1 15. OATS are firm at 82c.@83c. The other markets are steady.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, July 3.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE weak at 51½c. RESIN steady at $2 60@$5 50.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, July 3.

COTTON dull; sales 45 bales Middlings 24c.; receipts, 400 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, July 3.

COTTON closed quiet; sales 400 bales; Middlings at 21¾c; there is but a light stock offering.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, July 3.

COTTON flat; only a few bales were sold at private figures.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, July 3.

COTTON flat and no buyers; receipts, 230 bales.

[Advertisement.]

When Miss LEO HUDSON crossed the Loew Bridge upon her horse *Black Bess* one evening last week, in a Mazeppa mood, she saw the sign of KNOX, the Hatter, Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway, just below. As she ascended the steps she sighed and said: "O, that I were a man, to wear a Knox Hat, which is as light as the step of my steed, as glossy as her coat, and as graceful." The populace awaiting her heard the word KNOX, and cheered. She bowed in acknowledgment, thinking the compliment was for herself. But it was for KNOX. KNOX not only has touched the heads of the populace, but the popular heart.

[Advertisement.]

Every Window in the house may be left open sufficient for ventilation. The Burglar Alarm Telegraph gives instant notice if any one is moved from its place.
E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FOR WASHING HARNESS, CARRIAGE TOPS, &C.,
DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP
is superior to any other. One trial will prove it.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 3—*In steamship Palmyra, for Liverpool*—C. M. Atkins and daughter, Jersey City; D. T. Mills and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Furman and child, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Parr, 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Saml. Engle, New-York; Joseph Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Fowler, Columbia, Tenn.; J. Bodine, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Walker, Charleston; T. M. Booker, New-York; J. S. Windsor, Connecticut; G. A. Willard, Boston; Wm. Smith, New-York; Rev. J. W. Rogers, wife and 6 children, Memphis, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana—Chas. S. Parkinson and wife, Count del Puerto, Ruiz, wife, daughter and 2 servants, Marquis Urial, wife, 2 children and 2 servants, D. de la Noval, wife, 5 children and 2 servants, J. R. Parricate, wife and daughter, Mr. Stern, A. Abreu, M. Gaston, B. H. Hanor, M. Anguio, B. de la Pena, A. and C. Garcia, J. A. Dominguez, T. G. y Pinto, Miss Cokaro, Mrs. Guestan and child, Mrs. A. del Noval, A. Gonzalez, wife, 5 children and servant, J. Martero, A. Pomero, Leon Caruicabarra and wife, L. Rodriguez, J. S. Bangeroe, A. Grutan, George M. Jones, Dr. Wm. J. Tucker, Louis McLellan, J. H. Smith, N. Pader, J. del Rio, B. Cabado, Juan Vivo, Mrs. Bocallado and daughter, N. Bias, R. Castega, E. V. Chaven, G. W. Wilson, C. Meta, S. Minga, M. Rojas, F. Arteza, G. Aydely, M. Lopes, D. Villaverde, J. Hegley, F. Dygovin, J. W. McCartney, Mrs. M. Woodbury, Mrs. Matthews and child, Misses Matthews, (2,) J. Siera, Pendro Armentezos, J. Hays, Richard Coe, P. Herera, wife and child, Mrs. Hernandez and 2 servants, J. Anderson, J. Cook, P. de Escoriaza, H. Howard, F. S. Macias, J. Montebro.

In steamship Rapidan, from New-Orleans and Havana—Miss A. Winn, Mrs. Wilbur and child, Mr. Baldwin, wife, 2 children and servant, Miss G. Winn, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Fowler and daughter, R. Kelly, S. C. Marsh, Mr. Mortimer, Mr. Sampson, Henry Harlow, Dr. Pugh, Oliver H. Wren, C. H. Brown, B. Young, Mr. Westrien, Mr. Danenhour, Thos. Pardrew, Mary Hennesy, Miss Kate Breen, Mr. and Mrs. Bouligny, 7 children and servant, Mr. Blumenthal, wife and 3 children, N. Fitzgerald, Miss Keach, E. A. Hutchinson, J. A. Turnell, Mr. Treat, C. Robb, J. H. Try, T. M. Buchet, Andrew Level, H. Martenez, J. H. Cook, and 14 in the steerage.

JULY 3—*In steamship Erin, from Liverpool*—G. A. Whitehorn, wife and family, Miss Pressley, W. H. Chadwick, Miss Erskin, W. H. Woodruff, and 452 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 33 | Sun sets.... 7 34 | Moon sets.... 9 42
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 58 | Gov. Island.10 47 | Hell Gate.... 12 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 3.

Cleared.

Steamships City Point, Atkins, Charleston, A. Leary; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; New-York, (Brem.,) Dreyer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, J. Hand; Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Moneka, Marshman, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamers Equator, Jackaway, Boston, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Glaucus, Godfrey, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Bark Herzog Ernst, (Brem.,) Plap, London, Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Brigs Exile, (Br.,) Funchions, Parrsboro, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Marion, (Br.,) Dick, St. George, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Fratas Irmaos, (Port.,) Conde, Port Medway, Jos. Eneas; Margarido & Emelia, (Port.,) Parabella, Lisbon, Osborne & Lauteren; A. B. Patterson, (Br.,) Wilkie, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett & Bliss; Unicorn, (Br.,) Lake, Turks Island, O. E. Knox & Co.

Schooners J. F. Farland, Wilsie, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Redington, Gregory, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; E. J. Munsell, Barlow, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; L. A. Johnson, Tuthill, Malaga, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Mott Bedell, Bedell, Baltimore, Mott Bedell; Hero, Kelly, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Queen of Clippers, (Br.,) Davidson, Hantsport, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Frank Palmer, Guthrie, Boston, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Caroline Knight, Wilcox, Boston, Jed Frye & Co.; Benj Brown, Davis, Little River, S. C., A. Leary; Anthony Kelly, Lewis, Kingston, Jam., Witham & Ogilvie; Jenny Lind, Spencer, Beaufort, N. C., Rackett & Taylor.

Arrived.

Steamship Erin, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool June 19, and Queenstown, with mdse. and 480 passengers to the Nat. Steam Nav. Co. June 30, no lat., &c., passed ship Clasmarden, bound E. July 1, lat. 40 59, lon. 64 47, passed steamship Nebraska, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Rapidan, Eaton, New-Orleans June 23, at 8 A. M., and Havana 28th, at 9 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana June 29, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship C. C. Leary, Foote, Charleston June 29, with mdse. to Arthur Leary. July 1, 15 miles S. E. of Hatteras, passed steamships San Jacinto and Champion, bound S.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland.

Ship Lydia, (Br.,) Daureiter, Matanzas June 21, with sugar to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Bark Speedwell, Patten, Menton 36 ds., with fruit, &c., to P. Balen & Co. June 26, lat. 29 37, lon. 58, saw a bark showing a white flag, with blue letters A B, strg. W.

Bark Sir George Seymour, (of Bermuda,) Watlington, Neuvitas 10 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brig Renshaw, Smith, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig I. L. Wadsworth, (of Eastport,) Darley, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Dovre, (Norw.,) Johnsen, Bordeaux 74 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Ruth Thomas, Dodge, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Andrew Peters, Higgins, Ellsworth, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. M. H. Stockham, Cordery, Wilmington, N. C., — ds., with naval stores to Morris & Howell.

Schr. John Jones, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. White Cloud, Walling, Virginia.

Schr. J. & P. L., Hopkins, Virginia.

Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Cooper, Virginia.

Schr. Anna R. Glover, Cole, Baltimore.

Schr. J. P. Bent, Gilbert, Port Johnson, for Boston.

BELOW—Brig Two Marys.—(By pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 8.)

WIND—At sunset, S., light.

Sailed.

Steamships Palmyra, City of Cork, Fairbanks, Herman Livingston, and others.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 3—Arr. steamer McClellan, from Baltimore; brigs Coomes, from Cienfuegos; Colorado, from Turks Island; C. F. Geery, from Georgetown; Alex. Nickels, from Philadelphia; Star, from do.; Mary E. Walker, from Miragoane; H. P. Russell, from New-York; steamtug Alert, from do.

CHARLESTON, July 3—Arr. brig Urbana, from Porto Rico. Sld. steamer Sea Gull, Baltimore.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 3—Arr. steamer James A. Gary, Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Canova—ship, strg. E., June 27, lat. 40 46, lon. 68 9.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA—Sld. June 29, Spanish barks Boa and Lempa, for New-York; Am. schr. Trojan, barks Duncan and Ben Carver, for Boston; Norw. bark Ruide, for Falmouth; Br. bark Virginia, for the Clyde; Br. brig Ospray, for New-Orleans; Span. brig Baliria, for Valencia.

There have been no arrivals since yesterday.

At Nuevitas, June 23, bark Eva F. Fish, of Boston, half loaded; brig Thomas Owen, ldg.; Br. bark J. G. Paint, for New-York, to sail in a few days, and others.

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SUMMER CLOTHING.
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OFFICIAL DRAWING
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphans' Home."
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 230, July 3, 1867.
27, 67, 40, 94, 58, 18, 16, 55, 62, 76, 21, 37.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 231, July 3, 1867.
13, 77, 72, 46, 49, 64, 2, 39, 70, 10, 52, 22.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 230, July 3, 1867.
57, 62, 15, 29, 43, 60, 7, 75, 9, 6, 1, 33.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 231, July 3, 1867.
17, 22, 65, 41, 18, 39, 46, 13, 36, 29, 5, 63.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
The drawings [illegible] capital prize $50,000 [illegible] Circulars sent [illegible] addressing [illegible] No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 313, July 3, 1867.
51, 72, 64, 37, 3, 41, 20, 33, 11, 13, 15, 60.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 314, July 3, 1867.
41, 5, 7, 44, 71, 17, 28, 33, 72, 18, 74.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 387, July 3, 1867.
67, 8, 39, 68, 10, 50, 31, 46, 18, 21, 15.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 388, July 3, 1867.
47, 52, 66, 15, 72, 51, 64, 18, 70, 71, 41.
Circulars and [illegible] J. CLUTE, Jr., [illegible]

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
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